The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4718. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTION.

Large Republican Gains Everywhere Out of this City.

New-York State Re-elects Governor Fenton by 12,000 to 15,000.

New-Jersey Joins the Solid Phalanx of the Northern States.

The Great West Reasserts Her Republican Faith.

No Important Change in the New Congress.

Except that the Republicans Gain a Few Members.

The Democratic Party Gone to the Dogs.

Their Last Fight and Their Desperate Death Struggle.

NEW-YORK.

MAJORITIES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Latest Returns and Estimates.

FENTON.		HOFFMAN.	
Alleghany	3,500	New-York	46,661
Broome	1,900	Kings	9,297
Cattaraugus	2,100	Albany	400
Cayuga	3,400	Erie	600
Chautauqua	5,200	Greene	500
Chemung	800	Putnam	200
Chenango	1,585	Queens	1,000
Clinton	200	Richmond	1,029
Columbia	200	Rockland	418
Cortlandt	1,842	Schoharie	1,200
Dutchess	1,222	Seneca	500
Delaware	1,100	Sullivan	500
Essex	1,200	Ulster	366
Franklin	1,000	Westchester	900
Fulton & H'm	700		
Genesee	1,400	Total	63,571
Herkimer	1,336		
Jefferson	2,700		
Livingston	1,200		
Lewis	500		
Madison	2,600		
Monroe	1,800		
Montg'mery	100		
Niagara	730		
Oneida	1,500		
Onondaga	3,517		
Ontario	1,600		
Orange	900		
Orleans	1,200		
Oswego	3,200		
Otsego	500		
Rensselaer	2,000		
St. Lawrence	7,500		
Saratoga	1,881		
Schenectady	300		
Schuyler	700		
Steuben	2,400		
Suffolk	700		
Tioga	800		
Tompkins	1,500		
Warren	400		
Washington	2,600		
Wyoming	1,600		
Wayne	2,000		
Yates	1,300		
Total	76,413		

VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Table of Actual Majorities, in 1864 and Reported and Estimated Majorities in 1866.

	1864		1866	
Counties.	Fenton, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Fenton, Rep.	Hoffman, Dem.
Albany	—	1679	—	400
Alleghany	3707	—	3500	—
Broome	1851	—	1900	—
Cattaraugus	2058	—	2100	—
Cayuga	3157	—	3400	—
Chautauqua	4810	—	5200	—
Chemung	197	—	800	—
Chenango	1548	—	1585	—
Clinton	—	54	200	—
Columbia	—	330	200	—
Cortland	1923	—	1842	—
Delaware	1132	—	1100	—
Dutchess	707	—	1222	—
Erie	—	343	—	600
Essex	1067	—	1200	—
Franklin	1004	—	1000	—
Fulton & Haml'n	100	—	700	—
Genesee	1290	—	1400	—
Greene	—	770	—	500
Herkimer	941	—	1336	—
Jefferson	2790	—	2700	—
Kings	—	4918	—	9297
Lewis	215	—	500	—
Livingston	1065	—	1200	—
Madison	2477	—	2600	—
Monroe	1169	—	1800	—
Montgomery	—	364	100	—
New-York	—	37,227	—	46,661
Niagara	208	—	730	—
Oneida	1152	—	1500	—
Onondaga	2325	—	3517	—
Ontario	1500	—	1600	—
Orange	215	—	900	—
Orleans	1327	—	1200	—
Oswego	2578	—	3200	—
Otsego	117	—	500	—
Putnam	—	170	—	200
Queens	—	1098	—	1000
Rensselaer	—	201	2000	—
Richmond	—	1302	—	1029
Rockland	—	815	—	418
St. Lawrence	6851	—	7500	—
Saratoga	1210	—	1881	—
Schenectady	—	24	300	—
Schoharie	—	1907	—	1200
Schuyler	680	—	700	—
Seneca	—	546	—	500
Steuben	2319	—	2400	—
Suffolk	289	—	700	—
Sullivan	—	575	—	500
Tioga	775	—	800	—
Tompkins	1503	—	1500	—
Ulster	—	761	—	366
Warren	295	—	400	—
Washington	2577	—	2600	—
Wayne	1704	—	2000	—
Westchester	—	1694	—	900
Wyoming	1583	—	1600	—
Yates	1345	—	1300	—
Total	8293		12,842	

New-York State.

Dutchess County complete gives Fenton 1,222 majority.

Ulster County complete—Hoffman's actual majority is 366; Cornell's majority 608.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—This county gives 3,200 majority for Fenton, certain.

The following returns have been received:

Schuyler County, complete, 700 majority for Fenton.

Steuben County gives about 2,400 majority for Fenton.

City of Troy, 592 majority for Fenton.

Rensselaer County, 2,000 majority for Fenton. The three Republican Assemblymen are elected by large majorities. Griswold, Republican, for Congress, will have 5,000 majority.

Onondaga County complete gives Fenton 3,517 majority, and McCarthy, for Congress, 3,650. Mr. McCarthy's majority in the district is over 5,000.

Herkimer County, with the town of Wilmurt to hear from, gives Fenton 1,336 majority. [Wilmurt polls less than 40 votes, all told, and gave Seymour 3 majority in 1864.—ED.]

St. Lawrence County—all but three towns and one district give Fenton 7,377 majority. This will be increased to 7,500 by the remaining towns and districts.

Saratoga County complete gives Fenton 1,881 majority.

Town of Ossining—Fenton, 496; Hoffman, 592; Robertson, for Congress, 577; Radford, 499.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Assemblymen Elected.

1st District—M. C. Murphy, (Tammany.)
2d District—Constantine Donahoe, (Tammany.)
3d District—Daniel O'Reilly, (Mozart.)
4th District—John J. Blair, (Democratic Union.)
5th District—Charles Blauvelt, (Democrat.)
6th District—John A. Siegerson, (Republican.)
7th District—Frank A. Ransom, (Democrat.)
8th District—James Reed, (Tammany.)
9th District—Henry Rogers, (Tammany.)
10th District—Owen Murphy, (Dem. Union.)
11th District—John V. Gridley, (Radical.)
12th District—Henry Woltman, (Democrat.)
13th District—Bernard Cregan, (Democrat.)
14th District—Thos. J. Creamer, (Tammany.)
15th District—Alex. Frear, (Tammany.)
16th District—James Irving, (Tammany.)
17th District—Wilson Berryman, (Rad.)
18th District—Leander Buck, (Dem.)
19th District—John E. Develin, (Tammany.)
20th District—Patrick Russell, (Tammany.)
21st District—Henry W. Genet, (Dem.)

Revised Returns.

The following are the revised returns of the vote in this City:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Wards.	Fenton.	Hoffman.	Wards.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
1	179	2,189	12	1,656	2,942
2	134	267	13	1,024	3,050
3	196	593	14	599	3,388
4	443	2,148	15	1,727	2,228
5	803	2,152	16	2,590	3,643
6	296	3,249	17	2,860	8,125
7	1,141	4,652	18	2,479	4,776
8	1,381	3,016	19	2,261	4,210
9	3,189	4,180	20	2,658	6,109
10	1,283	3,156	21	2,530	4,051
11	1,601	6,136	22	2,412	4,963
Total				33,462	80,123

Hoffman's majority, 46,661.

REGISTER.

Wards.	Halpine.	McCool.	Wards.	Halpine.	McCool.
1	563	1,785	12	2,636	1,830
2	222	165	13	2,804	1,049
3	401	350	14	1,666	2,109
4	1,481	1,552	15	2,814	958
5	1,560	1,289	16	3,980	2,027
6	1,001	2,474	17	5,370	5,082
7	3,018	1,846	18	4,799	2,249
8	3,082	2,044	19	3,457	2,744
9	4,047	2,107	20	4,741	3,914
10	2,472	1,732	21	5,703	678
11	3,615	3,891	22	3,662	3,386
Totals				63,552	44,461

Halpine's majority, 19,091.

RECORDER AND SURROGATE.

	Recorder		Surrogate	
	Sedgwick.	Hackett.	Smith.	Tucker.
1	294	2,015	506	1,802
2	162	223	162	223
3	285	473	285	473
4	1,000	1,948	990	1,956
5	1,179	1,583	1,177	1,579
6	1,161	2,342	695	2,792
7	2,038	3,350	2,010	3,188
8	1,929	3,321	2,137	2,907
9	3,453	3,605	3,409	3,634
10	1,695	2,481	1,825	2,448
11	2,438	4,613	2,486	4,780
12	2,188	2,325	2,132	2,342
13	1,670	2,212	1,628	2,216
14	929	2,824	927	2,821
15	2,226	1,544	2,198	1,545
16	3,406	2,526	3,390	2,551
17	3,905	6,345	4,088	6,255
18	3,632	3,297	3,701	3,279
19	2,833	3,390	2,813	3,390
20	4,277	3,980	4,338	3,985
21	3,571	2,699	3,452	2,693
22	3,144	4,024	3,110	4,021
Total	47,412	61,332	47,459	66,889

Hackett's majority, 13,920.
Tucker's majority, 13,530.

SUPERVISORS.

Shaler, 32,660; Herman. 46,840; Taylor, 17,925.

CORONER.

The full vote of the City for Coroner (except two districts,) is as follows:

Schirmer	63,684
Naumann	35,865
Schirmer's majority	27,819

The Constitutional Convention.

The aggregate vote in this City on the question of holding a Convention for the amendment of the State Constitution is as follows:

For the Convention	35,450
Against it	45,608
Majority against the Convention	10,230

KINGS COUNTY.

Officers Elected—Latest Returns.

The result of the vote for Governor in Kings County is as follows:

Hoffman, Democratic	29,108
Fenton, Republican	19,811
Majority for Hoffman	9,297

The vote for Lieutenant-Governor was:

Pruyn, Democratic	29,082
Bradford, Republican	19,991
Majority for Pruyn	9,091

CONGRESS.

Second District.

Demas Barnes, Democratic	15,560
James A. Van Brunt, Republican	8,997
Bernard Hughes, Democratic, independent	306

Barnes majority over Van Brunt, 6,563.

Third District.

Wm. G. Robinson, Democratic	12,611
S. B. Chittenden, Republican	10,763
J. W. Hunter, Democratic, (short term)	12,591
S. B. Chittenden, Republican, (short term)	10,618

Robinson over Chittenden, 1,565; Hunter over Chittenden, 1,973. Robinson's majority, 1,878.

SHERIFF.

Patrick Campbell, Dem	26,788
J. C. Talbot, Rep	21,583

Majority for Campbell, 5,205.
William Bryan, for Sheriff, received 49 votes.

SURROGATE.

Wm. D. Veeder, Dem	24,822
P. W. Ostrander, Rep	19,551
Roswell C. Brainard, Ind. Dem	2,000

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Robert Furey, Dem	21,024
Jacob Worth, Rep	18,051

CITY JUDGE.

George Thompson, Dem	19,496
G. W. Reynolds, Rep	15,628

The Assemblymen elect are as follows:

1st District—Patrick Burns, Dem.
2d District—Theodore Hinsdale, Rep.
3d District—Patrick Ready, Dem.
4th District—Stephen Haynes, Dem.
5th District—Caleb F. Buckley, Dem., 164 maj.
6th District—John Raber, Dem.
7th District—Henry M. Dixon, Dem.
8th District—John Oakey, Rep., 295 maj
9th District—John C. Jacobs, Dem.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

2d Ward—Francis Markey, Dem.
4th Ward—Thos. R. Marcein, Rep.
6th Ward—James O'Brien, Dem.
8th Ward—C. W. Daniels, Dem.
10th Ward—Jacob I. Bergen, Dem.
12th Ward—Dennis O'Keefe, Dem.
14th Ward—Philip Brady, Dem.
16th Ward—H. L. Guck, Dem.
18th Ward—J. B. Martin, Dem.
20th Ward—Robert M. Whiting, Rep.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED.

1st Ward—Courtland Sprague, Dem.
3d Ward—Dwight Johnson, Rep.
5th Ward—Peter Donnelly, Dem.
7th Ward—E. W. Bloom, Dem.
9th Ward—James Cassiday, Dem.
11th Ward—James J. Howell, Dem.
13th Ward—Howell Smith, Rep.
15th Ward—James Dugan, Dem.
17th Ward—Stephen Clark, Rep.
19th Ward—Frederick Scholes, Rep.

Rejoicings Over the Result.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Douglas Battery are firing a salute on the Park in this city, in honor of the recent Republican triumphs.

NEW-JERSEY.

ONE DEMOCRAT ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

Both Branches of the Legislature Republican.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

CHARLES HAIGHT, Democrat, is elected in the Second Congressional District by a majority of over 200.

The Legislature, in both branches, is Republican.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The following are the majorities in the Fourth Congressional District, Essex County Towns:

	John Hill, Rep.	J. Rogers, Dem.
Bellville	94	—
Bloomfield	347	—
Caldwell	—	84
Clinton	38	—
Livingston	82	—
Millburn	35	—
East Orange	337	—
West Orange	—	41
South Orange	—	3
Orange—First Ward	85	—
Orange—Second Ward	39	—
Orange—Third Ward	—	83
Total	1,057	131

Hill's majority, 926.

The following county ticket was elected:

Senator—James L. Hays, Rep.
Sheriff—Frederick W. Ricord, Rep.
Coroners—Garret Sandford, W. W. Vreeland and H. K. Schaeffer, all Republicans.

THE VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—The following are the majorities on the Congressional vote in the City of Newark, which, with Hudson County, comprises the Fifth District:

Wards.	Geo. A. Halsey, Rep.	Robt. Gilchrist, Dem.
First	355	—
Second	293	—
Third	499	—
Fourth	240	—
Fifth	74	—
Sixth	139	—
Seventh	—	185
Eighth	—	81
Ninth	503	—
Tenth	15	—
Eleventh	—	78
Twelfth	—	301
Thirteenth	167	—
Total	2,285	645
Total vote in Hudson County	4,828	5,542
Grand total	7,113	6,187

Halsey's majority, 926.

MICHIGAN.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS.

The Vote Everywhere Increased—Gain of One Member of Congress.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Michigan elects the entire Republican Congressional delegation.

BEAMAN's majority in the First District is 4,301, a Republican gain on the vote of 1864 of 2,400.

In the Second District UPSON's majority is 6,850—a gain of 230.

In the Third District Blair's majority is 3,261—a gain of 607.

In the Fourth District, as far as heard from, Ferry has 2,100 majority.

In the Fifth District Trowbridge has 1,360 majority.

In the Sixth District meagre returns give Driggs 2,000 majority.

The Republicans gain largely throughout the State. In Wayne County, which includes Detroit, they elect the Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney and Recorder, and gain two State Senators and three Representatives.

The Common Council of Detroit stands 10 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and 1 Workingman. The Republicans gain four members.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sixty-five Thousand Republican Majority in the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Returns from every town in the State but nineteen give BULLOCK, for Governor, 64,894 majority.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, the case of Charles Burrill *vs.* The City of Boston, involving a claim of $817,00, for filling the quota of the city in May, 1864, came up, but the hearing was postponed till the next term of the Court, a month hence.

Lecture by Hon. G. S. Boutwell on Justice and Policy in Political Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL delivered an address at Music Hall, this evening, on "Justice and Policy in Public Affairs," before a crowded audience. He commenced by expressing general satisfaction in the October and November elections, and acknowledgment was made to Mr. SEWARD and to Petroleum Nasby for contributing to this result; but the meagre majorities given in New-York and Pennsylvania, he said, showed that the contest is not yet over, and that the battle is to be fought on another field and on other issues; that Maryland having gone over to the President, it was evident that republican principles cannot be safe in any State that has fostered Slavery. Pausing to consider his subject, he said that by policy he did not mean that course of action which flows from the workings of justice itself, but to that course of conduct and its results which have their origin in the purposes of men regardless of principles of right. Examples were given from history to show that national injustice must always be followed by national weakness and loss. The difficulty of overthrowing the late rebellion would have been much greater than it has been if the Southern States had done justice to all their citizens. The speaker then sketched the political history of the country from the adoption of the constitution, showing that the national policy had always been to acknowledge, perpetuate and extend Slavery, and claiming that the foundations of the Government having been laid in injustice the causes of the late rebellious outbreak were set in motion from its very beginning. The Government having been founded on injustice, there has been for the last thirty years no substantial union, but only a union in name. The work to be done now is to reconstruct the Government in such a manner and on such principles that it shall hereafter tend toward permanence and unity rather than toward dissolution and disintegration, as it has for the past half century. Every lover of his country must ardently desire to see this result affected as speedily as possible, so that there may no longer exist the anomaly of the taxation of the Southern States without their representation in Congress. The speaker then proceeded to discuss the amendments now proposed to the Constitution, especially referring to the amendment for equalizing representation, urging the extension of the elective franchise to the loyal freedmen as a measure of justice and policy necessary to secure the future tranquility of the country.

Hard-Rubber Case.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

In the suit between the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company, of Boston, and D. S. WHITE, of Charlestown, dentist, an injunction was this morning granted in the United States Circuit Court, restraining said WHITE, on pain of $10,000 fine, from the further use of hard rubber as the base of artificial teeth.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The following is a statement of the condition of our banks:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	95,720,044
Specie	433,369
Legal Tender Notes	19,889,005
Due from other Banks	15,047,009
Deposits	44,117,030
Circulation, National	24,511,200
Circulation, State	330,375

CANADA.

The Fenian Trials—Relief for the Quebec Sufferers.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Mr. B. DEVLIN, an eminent lawyer, is here, having been requested by the United States Government to defend the Fenian prisoners here, whose trials will commence in December next.

The imports for the last month in Montreal amount to over $4,000,000.

A number of Minisers are here in Cabinet Counci to-day, previous to leaving for England.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Fenian trials will be laid over until to-morrow, on account of witnesses being absent to attend the elections in the States.

Father MCMAHON, under sentence of death, has determined to appeal for a new trial.

An application for a new trial will also be made in behalf of Col. LYNCH.

The Mayor of Quebec has received a number of cable telegrams from England, empowering him to draw money for the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

The Bank of Upper Canada—An Assignment About to be Made—Volunteers Mustered Out.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

In the case relating to the suspension of the Bank of Upper Canada, the sixty days' grace allowed by law for the resumption of specie payment expires next week, when the affairs of the Bank will probably be placed in the hands of the assignees, and wound up. Meantime parties indebted to the Bank have the privilege of settling their indebtedness in notes on the Bank at par. After the assignment, this can no longer be done.

CORNWALL, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The volunteers stationed here have received orders to break up on Friday, and are to be stricken off the rolls.

The gunboat *Royal*, stationed here, leaves on Friday.

The Fenian Trials Continued—John Steven Found Guilty—Sentenced to be Hung Dec. 13.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The trial of Fenian prisoners was proceeded with this morning, the usual crowd being present in the Court. R. MCKENZIE and J. FLEMMING appeared for the American Government. Mr. THURSTON, the American Consul, was in attendance, looking after the interests of the prisoners, as he has been constantly since the beginning of the Fenian trials.

JOHN STEVEN was placed on trial. The prisoner being very deaf, was allowed to come within the inclosure for counsel. He had no counsel specially retained.

JOHN STOCKWELL was sworn and testified: Saw the prisoner at Fort Erie carrying a rifle; told me that being very deaf, and not knowing the watchword, he was afraid of being shot by the Fenian pickets; left there and returned to Fort Erie.

JOSEPH NEWBIGGING, WILLIAM MILLER and Lieut. MILLER testified that they saw the prisoner armed with a rifle.

For the defence, JOHN HUGHES said he and the prisoner came to Buffalo seeking work; were engaged to go to Fort Erie to work on the Erie and Niagara Railway; were taken prisoners by the Fenians.

JAMES SMITH sworn: Keep a tavern at Fort Erie; prisoner stopped at the tavern on May 31; next morning the Fenians surrounded the house.

Mr. MCKENZIE then addressed the Jury. Hon. J. H. CAMERON replied in behalf of the Crown. The Judge having summed up the Jury retired, and after a short absence brought in a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was then sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Consecration of Bishop Wilmer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Bishop JOSEPH P. WILMER was consecrated as Bishop of Louisiana in Christ Church today. He was consecrated by Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, as Presiding Bishop, assisted by Bishops GREEN, of Mississippi; WILMER, of Alabama, and QUINTARD, of Tennessee. The Bishop of Georgia being absent, the sermon was preached by Bishop HOPKINS.

Sailed steamers *St. Thomas* for Liverpool, and *Monterey* for New-York.

Cotton dull and easy; sales 2,100 bales Low Middling at 35½c.@36½c. New-York Exchange ½ discount to par. Receipts Cotton 5,000 bales.

GEORGIA.

Session of the Legislature—A Fast Day Appointed.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Senate refused to reconsider the bill repealing the usury laws.

The bill introduced in the House declaring contracts based on slave property null.

The 22d inst. was appointed a day of humiliation and prayer.

Great interest is manifested in the result of the Northern election.

Fire at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Atlanta Empire block owned by WILLIAM MARKHAM, containing six large stores, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Presidency of Hamilton College.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Rev. SAMUEL G. BROWN, Professor at Dartmouth College, was unanimously elected President of Hamilton College, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, held in this city to-day.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The steamer *Saragossa*, from Charleston for New-York, sailed last evening from Norfolk, having put in short of coal. Heavy seas and strong gales from N. N. E. were experienced from the time of departure last Saturday.

The Steamship China Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *China* sailed this forenoon, taking 123 passengers for Liverpool and 20 for Halifax, but no specie.

Death of a Postmaster.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

ALBERT M. VAN KLEECK, for five years Postmaster of this city, fell in an apoplectic fit on Main-street last night, and died in a few hours afterward.

Decease of Erastus Plate.

ERASTUS PLATE, a prominent cattle-dealer, of this City, died near Dayton, Ohio, on the 2nd of October, of cholera.

Thanksgiving.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Gov. CURTIN has appointed the 29th of November as a day of thanksgiving.

Cotton Markets.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Cotton unsettled; sales of 600 bales strict Middling at 36c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Cotton in fair demand; Middling at 36c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Cotton less firm; sales of 550 bales strict Middling at 36c

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ELECTIONS.

A good deal of speculation is indulged in here as to the feelings and opinions of the President with regard to the result of the elections of yesterday. Those who have visited Mr. JOHNSON this evening find him in very good spirits and not at all disturbed by the political aspect. Many suppose that in view of the results of yesterday's voting the President has some intention of recommending the Southern States to adopt the proposed Amendment to the Constitution; but those who look for such action on the part of the Executive will be disappointed. Mr. JOHNSON does not regard it as his duty to make any recommendation on this subject whatever. He will leave the matter in the hands of the Southern people, to be disposed of by them without interference or suggestion from him. If the constitutional number of States shall adopt the Amendment, Mr. JOHNSON will bow to the will of the people thus lawfully expressed. Should the Amendment fail, the President may suggest for adoption the two amendments to the Constitution as to taxation and representation heretofore set forth in these dispatches.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

The following has just been issued, addressed to officers of Customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1866.

Congress at its last session having passed an act further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels, approved July 25, 1866, the tenth section of which is as follows: "That all sea-going vessels carrying passengers, and those navigating any of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, shall have the lifeboats required by law, provided with suitable boats and disengaging apparatus so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely launched with their complements of passengers while such vessels are under speed or otherwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person, disengaging both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackles by which it may be lowered into the water.

Your attention is called to the same with the request that you will bring it to the notice of ship owners and others interested, and impress upon them the importance of complying with its provisions.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE LEGATION TO MEXICO.

EDWARD LEE PLUMB was to-day appointed Secretary of Legation to Mexico, and in company with Gen. SHERMAN's Chief of Staff, left here this evening for New-York, where they will await the arrival of our Mexican Minister, Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, and Gen. SHERMAN, who are expected to arrive in New-York to-morrow or next day. The entire party will sail from New-York for Vera Cruz, probably on Saturday next, upon the United States steamer *Susquehanna*. Instructions were sent to Gen. SHERIDAN last Saturday, to forward notice to JUAREZ of the intended sailing of the party on the *Susquehanna*, and that they would meet the representatives of the Mexican Republic at Vera Cruz, or some other accessible point to be named by JUAREZ, hereafter.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE AT CINCINNATI.

A great pressure has been brought to bear upon the President within the past week for the appointment of Hon. THOMAS SPOONER, of Cincinnati, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Prominent citizens from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States have called upon and written to Mr. JOHNSON on the subject, and urge the appointment of Mr. SPOONER as a proper representative of the West and Northwest, to which regions they claim that the office, in the allotment of political preferment, of right belongs. Several other applicants for the office have turned up within the past few days—among them, Gen. COMINGER, recently a candidate for Congress in Ohio, in the Tenth District. Mr. SPOONER will, no doubt, receive the appointment, should Mr. ROLLINS, the present incumbent, be removed.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON GIVES ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO A FREEDMEN'S SCHOOL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sold the Marine Hospital at Charleston, S. C., to the Protestant Episcopal Society of that city, to be used as an orphans' home and school for the education of freedmen's children. President JOHNSON has subscribed $1,000 to the fund to enable the Society to make the purchase.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from the Imperial Minister of Commerce at Vienna, Austria, through Mr. LOOSEY, the Austrian Consul-General at New-York, about one hundred varieties of cereal and vegetable seeds collected from premium varieties shown at the great exhibition held at Vienna in June last, and presented by the Austrian Government for experiment on the experimental farm of the United States Agricultural Department. This donation, so kindly made by the Minister of Commerce, embraces nearly every variety of the cereal and vegetable seeds in favor in our country; and it is hoped that some will prove valuable acquisitions to the agriculture of the United States. None of these seeds will be for distribution.

PERSONAL.

Mr. WEST, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, had a second attack of paralysis to-day, and is in a critical condition.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of November, 1866:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. Bonds	$198,091,350 00
Six per cent. Bonds of 1867 and '68	16,033,741 80
Six per cent. Bonds of 1881	283,739,750 00
Six per cent. 5-20 Bonds	823,944,000 00
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,000 00
Total Debt bearing Coin Interest	$1,333,558,841 80
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent. Bonds	$9,882,000 00
Three Years' Compound Interest Notes	148,512,140 00
Three Years' 7.30 Notes	724,014,300 00
Total Debt bearing Currency Interest	$882,408,440 00
Matured Debt not presented for payment	$36,988,909 21
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
United States Notes	$390,195,785 00
Fractional Currency	27,588,010 33
Gold Certificates of Deposit	10,896,980 00
Total	$428,680,775 33
Total Debt	$2,681,636,966 34
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	$99,413,018 55
Currency	30,913,942 07
Total	$130,326,960 62
Amount of Debt, less Cash in the Treasury	$2,551,310,005 72

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of November, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Destruction of a Grain Elevator—Loss Over $370,000.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Northwestern Elevator, which was built on the west side of the river in 1865, by IRWIN & SLOAN, and the largest in the City, having a storage capacity of nearly 300,000 bushels, was destroyed by fire last night. There was stored in it 15,000 bushels of grain, on which there is an insurance of $220,000. The elevator was valued at $150,000, and is insured for $80,000. The loss falls principally upon Eastern companies. The fire was first discovered in the cupola, and is supposed to have taken from a spark of a passing propeller. The fire will not interfere with the handling of grain at this port, as the storage capacity is at present about 2,000,000 bushels.

The Atlantic Cable.

Messages from Europe of yesterday's date were received in this City at 8:20 yesterday morning.

We are informed that since the reduction of one-half in the tariff for dispatches over the Atlantic Cable, there has been a large increase in the business.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE BARCLAY-STREET FERRY.—A gentlemen returning to Hoboken last night was robbed of a pocket-book containing $100, by one of a party of men who were lounging at the ticket entrance conversing with the ferrymaster. He has before been robbed in a precisely similar manner. We have heard of two ladies who suffered losses at precisely the same spot. The very absurd arrangements of this ferry reflect no credit upon their designer, and are apparently contrived with a view of encouraging the operations of thieves.

MICHIGAN.

Political—Telegraph—Smuggling.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Monday, Nov. 5.

The result of the elections to-morrow, so far as the political complexion, the Fortieth Congress is concerned, not being a matter of any doubt, the speeches of SCHUYLER COLFAX and United States Senator CHANDLER here at the closing Republican meetings of the campaign, are only noticeable as involving the solution of the question, whether the Republican Party is committed to the carrying out of the ultra-Radical programme announced by these orators. The staple of both the speeches was gross personal abuse of the President, the denial of his right to appoint Provisional Governors for the States late in rebellion, or to take any steps toward reconstruction without the previous assent of Congress, and open threats of impeachment and removal from office. The spectacle presented of the Speaker of the House of Representatives (one of the Grand Inquest of the nation to present for trial the Chief-Magistrate in case of any alleged violation of the Constitution) threatening in a stump speech that Congress would take that step; and a United States Senator (one of the Court to try the impeachment,) expressing an opinion that the President was guilty and ought to be tried and deposed, is certainly a novel one and worthy to be recorded as an incident of the canvass. United States Senator HOWARD, who was upon the platform with Mr. CHANDLER during the delivery of his speech, has repeatedly given utterance to sentiments similar to those of his colleague, and though formerly considered the more moderate man of the two in his political views, is so no longer. They have both reached the *ultima thule* of advanced Radicalism,

A very contemptible effort has been made by the Radicals to manufacture party capital out of the course pursued by the President and Secretary SEWARD toward the Fenians. It has proved a signal failure. Situated as this city is, directly upon the frontier line between the United States and Canada, the Fenian movement from its inception has been a subject of great interest here. It is conceded now by all fair-minded men that the course of the Government has been judicious and wise, and that failure was inherent in the enterprise. The promptness with which the President has come forward and asserted the powerful intercession of the Government in behalf of the condemned prisoners is a matter of universal approval. Rumors of new raids across the border have from time to time been current, but there is believed to be no real foundation for them. Boxes of United States muskets have for the last month been shipped almost daily from here upon the Port Huron boat. These muskets are not the property of the United States, and for what purpose shipped or their destination I cannot inform you.

The National Telegraph Company, a new organization, are soliciting subscriptions for their stock throughout the Western cities. They propose to establish lines on all the principal thoroughfares, East and West, but to have no branch lines. $309,000 of the stock has been awarded to Michigan, which will, doubtless, be readily taken, as it is expected that a call for 25 per cent. of that amount will be all that will be required.

Smuggling, notwithstanding the number and vigilance of the Customs officers, is carried on here to a great extent. Though almost daily arrests are made, the facility for bringing over from Windsor, C. W., directly opposite here,) "portable property," readily concealed about the person, is so great that it is almost impossible to put a stop to the contraband traffic. When it is considered that clothing can be bought in Windsor for one-half the rates charged on this side—and this remark will apply to nearly every description of imported goods—the inducement to violate the law is seen to be considerable, and a reduction of the tariff upon some of these articles, by lessening it, would perhaps yield as much revenue to the Treasury as at present.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, Conn., celebrated yesterday its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in the beautiful edifice which, situated on the highest ground between New-York and Boston, forms so prominent a landmark, proclaiming at once the growth, enterprise and excellent taste of the society. The day was most propitious, and, as might be anticipated on such an interesting occasion, large numbers from the adjacent townships accepted the invitation of the hospitable Committee, Mr. P. BUTTON and others, to participate in the exercises.

The church was tastefully decorated with festoons and wreaths of evergreens and Autumn flowers by the ladies, who added to their labor of love by providing a bountiful repast in the lecture-room. Above the pulpit was the legend:

"In place of the Fathers are the Children.
1716.
Our Fathers' God is our God."

By reason of the loss of early records during the revolution the exact date of organization of the Church cannot be ascertained; but sufficient facts have been collected by the united efforts of the senior pastor, Rev. Dr. LINSLEY, and Mr. W. A. HOWE to form a very interesting history. In October, 1716, the General Assembly of Connecticut granted "liberty to the inhabitants on the west side of Miamas River to embody themselves into church estate," and it is presumed that the people availed themselves of this enabling act to organize under their pastor, Rev. Mr. SARKETT, the following month. West Greenwich was then called (and still retains the name of) "Horseneck," derived from a tongue of land running into the Sound, where the Indians drove and caught wild horses. The first edifice became too small in 1730, and was replaced by one which stood until 1798, under the ministry of Revs. STEPHEN MUNSON, SAMUEL GRANGER, ABRAHAM TODD, (pastor for more than forty years,) JONATHAN MURDOCK and ISAAC LEWIS. This building becoming too contracted, was replaced by a commodious meeting-house, holding about 500, which stood until 1858, when, in its turn, being found entirely inadequate to the increased wants of the Society, it was removed, and the present stone edifice—probably one of the finest church buildings outside of our large cities—was erected at a cost of $46,000, Mr. LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, of New-York, architect. It accommodates 900 persons, and the spire, about 212 feet in height, can be seen at a great distance on the Sound. Rev. ISAAC LEWIS was succeeded by his son, Rev. I. LEWIS, Jr., Rev. JOEL MANN, Rev. NOAH COE and Rev. Dr. LINSLEY, the present senior pastor, who was retired a few years since on account of his age—the active duties of the ministry being assumed by Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY, whose strong advocacy of temperance and other reforms has had a highly beneficial effect among the young.

The services commenced at 10 o'clock, with an invocation by Rev. PLATTE T. HOLLEY, and reading of Scripture selections by Rev. W. BISSEL. The choir then sung an anthem, "Oh, how lovely is Zion!" followed with a prayer by Rev. JOEL MANN, formerly a pastor of the Society. Rev. J. H. LINSLEY, D. D., then delivered an historical discourse, replete with interest, touching early incidents of the Society and township.

The recess between morning and afternoon services was very pleasantly passed in social intercourse and partaking of the excellent collation prepared by the ladies.

The afternoon exercises were opened by a welcoming address from Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY, followed by a historical paper prepared by W. W. A. HOWE; a history of the "Stillson Benevolent Society," by Dr. PINNEO, and historical sketches of Sabbath-schools, by Mr. P. BUTTON, pleasantly varied with anthems sung by the Sabbath-school children.

This occasion will, doubtless, long be remembered for its combination of interesting information and social pleasure by all the good people of Greenwich and their guests.

W.

FIRE IN SPRUCE-STREET.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the restaurant of Messrs. KUNDAHL & KRUGER, in the basement of No. 21 Spruce-street. The firemen were prompt in their attendance, and soon had a leading hose-line in action, which had the effect of checking the progress of the flames, and resulted in confining them to the basement. These premises extend to and under No. 189 William-street and were completely gutted by fire and water. Messrs. KUNDAHL & KRUGER's loss is about $1,000, probably insured. The first floor of No. 189 and 189½ William-street are occupied by ROBT. ROGERS, glover, and Mr. BRIDGERS, die cutter, who sustained considerable loss by water. The building was damaged about $600. The fire was extinguished before we went to press.

The South—A Calm and Sensible View of the Situation.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Unfortunately for the Southern States, the supremacy of a certain party at the North, depends on the odium in which the Southern people are there held, *Whatever adds to the bitterness against us adds to the Republican strength.* Every injurious allegation has its value in votes. Under these circumstances we may as well make up our minds to be traduced and villified, as a business and by system. The demand for tales of horror will create a market and supply. The trade is especially diligent whenever a weariness or disquiet inclines the Northern people to candid views, and thus imperils the Radical supremacy. If that party were to thrive only upon our faults, as doctors by disease and lawyers by litigation, we could not perhaps complain. But we must expect much more than this. See how the Northern papers are daily filled with scandalous inventions, prepared to order. The difficulty in New-Orleans gave opportunity for misrepresentations which was so happily improved that perhaps States were thus carried in the late election. The extraordinary activity and audacity displayed at this memoment in the New-York Radical press, show how entirely they rely on slander of the South to secure their present sway.

Since such is to be our lot, *it is wise to adapt ourselves to it as well as we may, to consider its effects in our calculations, and seek the best that remains to us.* In the first place, we must consider that the hostile state of the Northern mind, and the incessant vituperation by which it is fed, *will render the influx of foreign capital and population exceedingly slow.* We have been hoping for a large immigration of a valuable sort, but it has not come. Our unfriendly "friends" jeer us with our failure, and we have failed. The tide of immigration pours into the United States in unprecedented current; but it enters at Northern ports, where it is warned against the South as a nest of villains, and pointed to the West; and to the West it flows. In short, we are not to expect any appreciable assistance from the introduction of immigrants or outside capital, so long as more than ten millions of people, with multitudes of newspapers, and the ear of the world, find it congenial and profitable, and in the line of their business, to destroy our credit, and assault our character.

Nothing remains but for us to rely upon ourselves, and do the best we may under the circumstances. Locked out from the North and Europe, and locked in to ourselves, let us at least be true to ourselves. If we do this, we will grow and strengthen—it not so fast, yet more securely. Since we have to depend upon ourselves, we must the more carefully and generously stand by each other, and help each other, in all the walks of business. Our own manufacturers, our own merchants, our own farmers, our own schools, our own newspapers, our own books, our own cities, must have our patronage and our sympathies; and we must all be diligent to supply each other with the best articles, on the cheapest terms. Let there be none who would take advantage of the general purpose of mutual support, to indulge negligence, or to discard ingenuity and energy.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to Phillips Academy.

The following is the letter of Mr. PEABODY donating the sum of $25,000 to Phillips Academy of Andover:

To the Honorable and Reverend the Trustees of Phillips Academy, Andover:

GENTLEMEN: You are intrusted with the oversight of one of the oldest Academies in our country, which was most carefully and wisely planned, and for the times, most liberally endowed by its far-seeing founders.

Having had several relatives placed in the school, and having watched with great pleasure their progress under its influences during their course in preparing for college, or for business life, after repeated conferences with your Treasurer and your Principal, I some years since intimated to them my desire to aid you in adding to its usefulness as one of the foremost classical schools in the land.

The time has now come when I can gratify this wish, and shall be happy to do it. Cordially approving the general character and aims of the Academy, and sympathizing with you in your efforts to give the institution a higher and wider sphere, as it enters on its work in your new edifice, I regret to learn that none of its chairs of instruction have as yet been specifically endowed; I therefore hereby tender to you the sum of $25,000, to be by you and your successors held in trust for the purpose of endowing a Chair of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences in the school to be occupied, upon such terms and in such manner as you may judge most conducive to the welfare of the Academy, wishing for myself to give only this general direction and condition, to wit: that this fund shall be held by you specially and solely for this object; that the fund itself shall be kept intact, its income only being used in payment of the salary of the instructor in this department, and that if the Chair shall at any time be vacant, so that the income cannot be thus applied, or if in any year there is, for other causes, a balance of income not needed for said instructor's salary, all such unexpended income shall be added to the principal for its permanent increase.

I make this offering, gentlemen, from a heartfelt appreciation and desire for the promotion of the most thorough and liberal education which our American institutions can be made to impart, and to a school like Phillips Academy, which, as I am informed and believe, seeks to give, in my native county of Essex, and so near my early home, not only the highest mental discipline in its sphere to all classes, but such a general training in manly virtues and in Christian morality and piety as all good men should approve, and which is, and I trust will ever remain, free from all sectarian influence.

I have pleasure in extending a helping hand.

I am, with great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

OAKLAND, Md., Oct. 30, 1866.

The money is in Massachusetts 1883 five per cent. bonds.

The Veto of the Mississippi Relief Bill.

Gov. HUMPHREYS has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature "to regulate final process on judgments and decrees in certain cases." He says:

I regret that I cannot approve this law. Whatever legislation consistent with the Constitution the Legislature may adopt for the purpose of relieving the people, will meet my approval. But the act under consideration seems to violate both the Constitution of the United States as well as the Constitution of this State. In each of them it is declared that no law shall be passed impairing the obligation of a contract. It is true the Legislature may pass laws changing the remedy upon contracts which will be valid, provided they do not impair the obligation. What constitutes the obligation of a contract? And what is the true distinction between the obligation and the remedy to enforce it has never been determined with perfect accuracy. But it has often been decided that any act which subjected the property of a debtor to a stay law does impair the obligation of the contract, and that such a contract can be enforced only as to contracts made subsequent to its passage. In the act under consideration a stay is given to the debtor for the payment of the debt, extending over the period of four years. If this power thus to stay execution exists in the Legislature, I can see no limitation to its exercise, except in legislative discretion. If it be competent to stay execution during a period of four years, it is difficult to perceive what there is to prevent an indefinite extension. For these reasons I am compelled to withhold my approval from this act.

Dartmouth College and its President.

A Concord (N. H.) letter speaks of Dartmouth College as follows:

"OLIVER P. HUBBARD, who has been Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology since 1836, has resigned, but will continue to give instruction through the present academical year. The work of founding scholarships still goes on. Fifteen are named in the catalogue, and others have been very recently established. Rev. J. G. DAVIS, D. D., of Amherst, one of the ablest clergymen in the State, has for a few months undertaken an agency in behalf of the College, one of his objects being the securing by personal application the sum of $25,000 for the purpose of endowing a 'New-Hampshire Professorship.' He has already obtained several subscriptions of $1,000 each, and will doubtless secure others. It is evident that the leading men of our State are taking a new interest in Dartmouth. The City of New-York has given to the College, since the accession of President SMITH, nearly $60,000. From his induction to office three years ago, President SMITH has constantly applied himself to the duties of his position with earnest enthusiasm and a determined perseverance. The centennial anniversary of the foundation of the College will occur in 1869."

The Tobacco Crop in Virginia.

The Richmond *Examiner* estimates the tobacco crop in Virginia at two-thirds of the crop of 1860. The general quality is excellent. In some of the tobacco counties, such as Dinwiddie, Mecklenberg, Prince Edward, Amelia and Charlotte, the labor has been wanting. The product, however, even in these counties, has been better than was anticipated. In those counties where there was less of interference with the negroes, the results are visibly better. Halifax does pretty well, but the counties of Pittsylvania, Henry and Patrick, in Virginia, as well as Buckingham and Caswell, in North Carolina, have a tobacco crop excellent both in quality and quantity. In the neighborhood of Lynchburgh, too, the results are comparatively gratifying. There has been much less made of the heavy, black and rich tobacco which is especially valued in the English and foreign markets, but of the lighter colored and more attractive brands, which are the favorites of the home markets, and which consequently command high prices, there is a very fair crop, actually above the usual average.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

LONDON POEMS. By Robert Buchanan. London and New-York: Alexander Strahan.

The first thing which strikes us in this book is the publisher's name identified with "London and New-York." Such is the present state of our laws relative to the manufacture of books that a London house can compete successfully, in our own market, and find it a lucrative enterprise to maintain branch houses on this side of the Atlantic. We merely note the facts, although they are a fruitful subject for comment, especially in connection with other facts stated by Anthony Trollope in his recent paper read before the Social Science Congress at Manchester in regard to an International Copyright Law. All who cherish an intelligent and patriotic interest in the claims and progress of American literature and of popular education, in the broadest sense of the phrase—on this continent—should unite to secure a revision of our laws, taxes and tariffs, so far as literary property and book manufacture in the United States are concerned. Meantime, let us turn to the work before us.

This is a very neat volume of neat rhymes. Its fair pages, clear type and versified narratives are winsome to the eye. The quotations from Greek, Latin and German indicate culture, and suggest intellectual discipline. The dedication to the accomplished editor of the *Athenæum*, now on a visit to this country, evinces a manly gratitude for early words of kindly recognition and literary encouragement. The plan and scope of the volume are well fitted to propitiate criticism, inasmuch as they include subjects open to daily observation and near to average sympathies,—subjects such as would naturally attract a young poet dwelling in a large city, and such as sympathetic observation can legitimately develop and illustrate; subjects, in a word, which might easily inspire a fresh and kindly bard; and therefore yielding a favorable contrast to those remote and conventional themes so often chosen by inexperienced but ambitious singers—not from affinity, but audacity. Thus predisposed in the author's favor by the aspect and aim of the volume before us, we sit down to its perusal in a candid and gracious mood. We find a command of language and rhyme, a fluent, and, on the whole, natural expressiveness and considerable narrative skill; many of the stories are pleasant reading—much of the art displayed is pretty and graceful. There is a series of episodes or incidents, characters and phases of London life—drawn from its toilsome, poor, patient, reckless or ruined classes; and described in the simple language of colloquial heroics, easy ballad-metre or Wordsworthian blank verse. The titles give a not inadequate idea of the kind of local histories and anecdotes thus versified: Such as "The Little Milliner," "Artist and Model," "Attorney Sneak," "Nell," and "Liz." Familiar and often literal in style, sometimes quite musical and usually ingenious either in the details or plot, these "London Poems" are quite readable, and we should think would be popular, especially among readers unfamiliar with English poetry—to whom they will have the charm of novelty. But those who have fondly explored and critically studied that rich and rare field of literature, and who vividly remember the salient characters and scenes of modern English fiction—these "London Poems" will prove reminiscent and familiar rather than fresh and impressive. The subjects, the scenes, the characters, the incidents, often the very ideas and expressions, recall Dickens, Crabbe, Hunt, Hood, Mrs. Browning, and others, who have sought to apply the "sad music of humanity" to the mysterious vicissitudes of humble toil, sin and indigence. "Barbara Gray," "Nell" and "Liz,"—the "Blind Linnet" of the poor seamstress, the pet starling of the poor tailor, the frugal loves of the "Little Milliner," and the poor clerk, and of the "Artist and Model"—are conceived in an identical vein, and narrated with more or less imitative skill—as some of Crabbe's stories, passages of *Aurora Leigh* and the *Princess*, or the lyrics of metropolitan misery by Hood. Despite this family likeness the stories are pleasantly told and prettily versified. The style of versification and narrative tact of the author may be fairly estimated by the following extracts from two of the Poems:

LONDON IN 1864.

Lo! I stand at the gateway of Honor,
And see the lights flashing within,
And I murmur these songs of the city,
Its sorrow, its joy and its sin;
And the sweetness is heavy upon me,
Though grown of the past and its wrong,
My loss a treasure if that sweetness
Be felt in the soul of the song.
I murmur these songs of the city,
And cast them as bread on the sea;
And mine eyes are dim with the singing
That is all in the world to me!

* * * * * *

THE LITTLE MILLINER.

* * * * * * *

'Twas when the Spring was coming, when the snow
Had melted, and fresh winds began to blow,
And girls were selling violets in the town,
That suddenly a fever struck me down.
The world was changed, the sense of life was pain'd,
And nothing but a shadow-land remained;
Death came in a dark mist and look'd at me,
I felt his breathing, though I could not see,
But heavily I lay and did not stir,
And had strange images and dreams of her.
Then came a vacancy: with feeble breath,
I shiver'd under the cold touch of Death,
And swoon'd among strange visions of the dead,
When a voice call'd from Heaven, and he fled;
And suddenly I waken'd, as it seem'd,
From a deep sleep wherein I had not dream'd.

And it was night, and I could see and hear,
And I was in the room I held so dear,
And unaware, stretch'd out upon my bed,
I hearken'd for a footstep overhead.

But all was hush'd. I look'd around the room
And slowly made out shapes amid the gloom.
The wall was redden'd by a rosy light,
A faint fire flickered, and I knew 'twas night,
Because below there was a sound of feet
Dying away along the quiet street,—
When, turning my pale face and sighing low,
I saw a vision in the quiet glow:
A little figure, in a cotton gown,
Looking upon the fire and stooping down,
Her side to me, her face illumed, she eyed
Two chestnuts burning slowly, side by side—
Her lips apart, her clear eyes strain'd to see,
Her little hands clasp'd tight around her knee,
The firelight gleaming on her golden head,
And tinting her white neck to rosy red,
Her features bright, and beautiful, and pure,
With childish fear and yearning half demure.

Oh, sweet, sweet dream! I thought, and strain'd mine eyes,
Fearing to break the spell with words and sighs.

Softly she stoop'd, her dear face sweetly fair,
And sweeter since a light like love was there.
Brightening, watching, more and more elate,
As the nuts glow'd together in the grate,
Crackling with little jets of fiery light,
Till side by side they turn'd to ashes white—
Then up she leapt, her face cast off its fear
For rapture that itself was radiance clear,
And would have clapp'd her little hands in glee,
But, pausing, bit her lips and peep'd at me,
And met the face that yearn'd on her so whitely,
And gave a cry and trembled, blushing brightly,
While, raised on elbow, she turn'd to flee,
"*Polly!*" I cried—and grew as red as she!

It was no dream!—for soon my thoughts were clear
And she could tell me all, and I could hear:
How in my sickness friendless I had lain,
How the hard people pitied not my pain;
How, in despite of what bad people said,
She left her labors, stopp'd beside my bed,
And nursed me, thinking sadly I would die;
How, in the end, the danger pass'd me by;
How she had sought to steal away before
The sickness pass'd, and I was strong once more.
By fits she told the story in mine ear,
And troubled all the telling with a fear
Lest by my cold man's heart she should be chid,
Lest I should think her bold in what she did;
But, lying on my bed, I dared to say,
How I had watch'd and loved her many a day,
How dear she was to me, and dearer still
For that strange kindness done while I was ill,
And how I could but think that Heaven above
Had done it all to bind our lives in love.
And Polly cried, turning her face away,
And seem'd afraid, and answer'd "yea" nor "nay;"
Then stealing close, with little pants and sighs,
Look'd on my pale thin face and earnest eyes,
And seem'd in act to fling her arms about
My neck, then, blushing, paused, in fluttering doubt,
Last, sprang upon my heart, sighing and sobbing—
That I might feel how gladly hers was throbbing!

It is not as a creditable caterer to public taste or the rhymed requisites of the day that we challenge Robert Buchanan's originality—but as a new aspirant for the Laurel, as a young poet whose promise should be hailed with cordiality but not without discrimination. The miscellaneous poems appended to the "London Poems" are chiefly ballads, which have the old ring of Lockhart's, and sometimes remind us of Robert Browning. In subject and legend, more or less striking, they are often skillfully versified and gracefully turned.

We have dwelt, in this and previous instances, upon the *rifacimento* school of modern poets, because we honor the craft and delight in the glory of the Muse—and would fain see her wooed with absolute freshness and freedom and not second-hand, and by virtue of sympathetic and artistic facility, rather than individual emprise and affinity. "These," says Robert Buchanan, in his preface, "are the last of my Poems of Probation wherein I have fairly hinted what I am trying to assimilate in mind and thought." So be it; only let the assimilation be directly from inward experience or outward observation—not through the medium of other, however gifted, interpreters of nature and of life.

BULBS: A TREATISE ON HARDY AND TENDER BULBS AND TUBERS. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.

This addition to the valuable series of horticultural works which Messrs. Tilton & Co. are publishing proves satisfactorily that their enterprise is receiving the encouragement it so well deserves. Books of this character have heretofore generally been produced in a style which seemed to indicate that typographical elegance was the last consideration regarded in their manufacture, but tinted paper of firm texture with well-drawn and clearly engraved illustrations do much to elevate the arts they elucidate, and it is safe to assert that this handsome work on the culture of bulbs will have an immediate influence in making drawing and sitting rooms, which have heretofore been barren of floral ornaments, to bloom and blossom as the rose—to say nothing of the hyacinth—during the Winter months, upon which we are soon to enter. In his works on *Garden Flowers* and on *Flowers for the Parlor and Garden*, Mr. Rand exhibited a remarkable familiarity with the subjects of which he treated; and this which discusses bulbs, display the same thorough study and research. Mr. Rand expresses the opinion that the culture of bulbs is yet in its infancy. As a class, however, they are every year attracting more attention, and he thinks the time is not far distant when the skill of hybridists and the researches of collectors will greatly increase the number of species and varieties. Very many of the regions most prolific of bulbs, moreover, have as yet been imperfectly explored by botanists, and it is impossible to tell to how great developments scientific research may lead. In this volume Mr. Rand answers the question, "What are Bulbs?" gives general rules as to their culture; tells how to prepare the soil, and how to manage the glasses in which they may raised; prescribes the best manner of applying manures; describes the diseases to which they are subject, the insects which attack them, and how these may be destroyed. The different varieties of bulbs are also fully described, and the best methods of developing the beauties of each are prescribed so fully that the veriest tyro can hardly go astray. The ladies, who are specially interested in the subject of which this volume treats, will at once recognize it as a leading authority, and its externals, which almost fit it to be an ornament of the centre-table, will make it all the more popular.

OUR ARTIST IN PERU. By George W. Carleton. New-York: Carleton.

About a year ago an advertisement appeared in the daily papers announcing that a party, or to avoid misapprehension, we should say a company, was organizing to spend some of the Winter months in Peru. Mr. Carleton was the prime mover in the undertaking, and this handsomely-printed and tastefully bound little volume embodies the results of his observations. Judging from the illustrations the inference is inevitable that the effort to get together a company did not result very successfully, for the artist with wife and "mutual friend," also a lady, are all who figure in the volume as observers and travelers. We beg pardon, there is another character, and a very important one too—the little bird, if it is according to Agassiz to classify it ornithologically—which always turns up whether "our artist" is present or not, and invariably in most striking and expressive attitudes. And if it is hard to tell where this bird should be classed, it is quite as difficult to define the specific sphere of art which Mr. Carleton illustrates with his ludicrous cartoons. He is an Artemus Ward among artists. He cannot be classed or compared with Leech or Doyle or Tenniel, but he has founded a school of his own, and in this he is preëminent, because he is alone. His perceptions are all alive for the ludicrous rather than for the strictly humorous, and the most cynical might be defied to run through these burlesque illustrations, which hit off broadly and very successfully certain phases of life in Peru, without relaxing into a smile now and then at the very absurdity and ludicrousness of the representations. Every one of them gives proof that "our artist" enjoyed his stay in Peru, and it is plain that the labor he has expended in the preparation of the volume has been purely that of love.

THE CULPRIT FAY: A Poem. By Joseph Rodman Drake. With one hundred Illustrations, by Arthur Lumley. New-York: Carleton.

The circumstances which originated this poem—the most popular production of its gifted author—are doubtless remembered by most of those who are familiar with the work itself. The author wrote it to demonstrate the falsity of the position maintained by some friends that it would be difficult to write a purely imaginative faery poem, without the aid of human characters. Although the labor of composing the poem occupied but two or three days, subsequent revision resulted in but a few trifling alterations, and it passed into print substantially in its original form. The conditions which were supposed to make the composition of such a work almost impossible, very naturally increase the difficulties in the way of its illustration. Mr. Lumley's designs, on the whole, display marked talent; they accord admirably with the spirit of the poem, and bring out very well the conceptions of the author. The extreme delicacy of some of the designs makes their execution upon wood extremely difficult, and here and there the engraver has failed in the performance of his task; but the illustrations are so numerous that the admirers of the poom can afford to overlook these shortcomings. Mr. Alvord has printed the work in a style of excellence which shows that New-York is not one whit behind Boston in the typographic art, and the volume as a whole does marked credit to Mr. Carleton's skill, enterprise and taste.

Miscellaneous.

—At the late meeting of the British Association Mr. W. F. Webb read an extract from a letter which he had just received from Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, stating that Dr. Livingstone's expedition had reached the residence of a chief, about 130 miles up the Rovuma River; and that, having found the chief a good man, he intended to make this place the starting-point for his exploration toward the northern end of Lake Nyassa and the southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

—The London *Reader* states that *Belgravia* Miss Braddon's magazine, has got over its legal difficulties, and is "out." It says it is not likely to be anything but a success. The cover, it adds, is extremely elegant and the type and paper match it.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have issued a manual, giving in very succint and convenient form the *Laws and Practice of the Game of Euchre* as laid down by the leading authorities.

—Macmillan & Co. (London) have just published *The Iliad of Homer*, translated into English accentuated hexameters by Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., K. H., M. A., F. R. S., &c. It was announced some weeks ago.

—Macmillan & Co. have in preparation new works by Hon. Mrs. Norton; the author of *John Halifax*; Miss Amelia B. Edwards, Miss Kavanagh, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Mark Lemon.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press a new work by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, entitled *The Soldier's Orphans.*

—The third volume of Earl Russell's life of Charles James Fox is announced by Bentley.

GEORGIA.

The Constitutional Amendment Discussed—The Augusta Constitutionalist and Mr. Alexander H. Stephens—The Relief Question—News from the Gold Mines—The Troubles in Henry County.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 2, 1866.

I am on my way to Milledgeville, where the State Legislature met on yesterday, and where, within the forty days of its session, subjects of more momentous importance to the welfare of Georgia will be discussed than were ever presented to the consideration of any previous Legislature. First among these is the Constitutional Amendment. To judge from the opinions let fall in conversation by the members I have seen and heard from on their way to the Capitol, there would be little room to doubt the rejection of the amendment almost without discussion. The third section presents a barrier so high that nobody can see beyond it. It seems to shut out every selfish consideration of interest, expediency and policy, and presents nothing but what the people consider the forbidding aspect of a dishonoring assent to the political ostracism of all the most intelligent, best educated, most experienced, ablest, and most trusted men in the State, who, however harshly they may be judged by others, possessed and still possess the confidence, respect and esteem of the people, and seem to grow in popular favor the more it is sought to discriminate to their detriment between them and the body of the participants in the rebellion.

I am convinced that were the adoption of the Amendment authoritatively and positively declared to be a final atonement for the past, and a complete guarantee for the future—that is, were Congress so to declare, and in this form submit the proposition to the South, it would be adopted, because the leaders of the rebellion would urge the people to secure their own peace and liberty and the possession of constitutional government. Did the amendment carry with it an amnesty for all, and a removal of all possibility of confiscation and the other measures of punishment which are daily threatened; and were it presented as a settlement in the indicative mood and present tense, and not as a thing which may or can be, the people of all classes would regard it very differently. They would be willing to make a sacrifice for present and positive advantages in which all would share, be they prominent or otherwise; but they are now unwilling to make what they consider an immense sacrifice, because it involves honor, when not only is the promised advantage not assured, but the leading men of those who have the power to secure it, declare positively that they will not consent to its being conferred.

It is unjust to suppose that the opposition to the Amendment is passionate, "contemptuous" or offensive. It is not discussed in any such spirit by the people of this State, and if it is rejected it will not be done as a defiance to the North, or as an indignant refusal to comply with the wishes of the Northern people. Neither will it be a sign of any desire on the part of the South to make common cause with the Democratic or any other political party as against the Republicans. Every fair minded man at the North will easily comprehend that the Amendment cannot be otherwise than bitterly distasteful to the Southern people, and that, except as a means of recovering their political *status* and establishing peace, no Southern man could be expected to vote for it. It is only as the mildest and most lenient form of punishment its acceptance can be expected, and then only as an alternative between that and something much worse. Northern men may consider it very lenient, and may wonder at the folly of the South in not readily submitting to it, and thus averting severer and more painful inflictions, and every sensible Southern man will agree that this is so, if it be once established beyond a doubt that the Southern States are conquered territory, only to be divided into States and admitted into the Union upon the performance of certain conditions set forth by the conquerors. But the South has been induced to believe that this is not the principle upon which her relations to the Union ought rightfully to be considered. She thinks that her submission and subsequent acts in "acceptance of of the situation," under the implied promise that these acts would complete reconstruction, were all that a political majority had any right to expect. She is very far from thinking that it was all that the victor had the power to exact from a fallen and powerless subject. But the question remains, is the South a portion of the United States, is Georgia entitled *de jure* to the same rights, liberties and immunities as New-York, or is she a portion of a conquered territory over which the Congress of the United States has unlimited legislative power and control? If the former, there is no contumacy in the South hesitating to concur in the enactment of a law which operates exclusively and intentionally to the detriment of her and hers; but if the latter, it is egregious folly to aggravate the anger and passion of those who have the power to punish in the exercise of the right of conquest. But whether the South regards the Northern dominant party, both in and out of Congress, as a political majority or as an absolute power established by the sword, she ought not to be held criminally responsible for not adopting the amendment which in the one view of the case she has a perfect sovereign right to do, and which in the other cannot justly be accounted as insolent defiance, because it never was authoritatively presented as the ultimatum on which the conquerors would consent to forgive the errors of the vanquished.

If the majority in Congress could only be induced to "define its position" in this respect, and would say to the South, "It is idle to discuss questions and split straws about constitutional rights. You, the South, have made war and been defeated. We, the North, have the power, and we mean to exercise it, to assure ourselves against the possibility of your again renewing the conflict. We, therefore, say to you, your political power must be diminished, and you shall only be entitled to representation in proportion to the number of actual voters. Those who took a prominent part in your rebellion, and who had previously sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, shall not be entitled to hold any office under the Federal or State Government, until two-thirds of Congress shall remove this disability. And, secondly, you must solemnly agree never to pay any part of the debt you incurred for the purpose of making war, and never refuse to pay every fraction of the debt which we incurred. Agree to this, make it part of the fundamental law, and we will impose no further conditions, inflict no other punishments and will allow you to exercise and enjoy all the rights which you possessed prior to the rebellion.

This is our final proposition. Accept it and we will keep our promise faithfully; reject it and we will then consider ourselves at liberty to deal with you as we please, and make you comply with our terms."

This would be a very complete destruction of what are called State rights, but it would be a definite, categorical proposition to which only a categorical answer would be possible. Were it made, the answer would be in the affirmative, and the treaty signed and ratified. The people need peace, they long for it, thirst for it, and it is because they believe that it would not secure that devoutly desired consummation that they cannot bring themselves to accept the amendment. It is only as they would individually consent to a severe surgical operation to save life, that they would collectively consent to the proposed law. Assure them that it will save life and they will agree.

I have given in the foregoing the substance of the reasoning of most of the really intelligent persons whom I have heard discuss the question. I think that the legislature will not act hastily, and that it is not improbable they will decline to take action until Congress has had an opportunity to declare that the acceptance of the amendment will or will not be a finality. If the former, I predict its passage, and if the latter its rejection by an unanimous vote.

I see that I am very courteously but decidedly taken to task by the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of yesterday for having stated in my last letter to the Times that I had been reliably informed that Mr. Alex. H. Stephens is in favor of the adoption of the amendment. That I was so informed I am sure the *Constitutionalist* does not doubt. I may have been misinformed, although the gentleman who gave me the news, professed to know Mr. Stephens well, and to have heard him express his opinion that it would be expedient for the legislature to adopt it. The *Constitutionalist* only discredits my information by the statement of the fact that Mr. Stephens did not express a similar opinion within the hearing of the editor of that excellent journal, and that the editor does not think Mr. Stephens could entertain such an opinion. Did the editor assert positively that I was misinformed, I should acknowledge the superior means and opportunities of ascertaining the views of the distinguished statesman, although my informant is entirely reliable, and regards Mr. Stephens with the utmost respect and admiration, and certainly told what he believed to be true, without any intention to damage the popularity of the gentleman in question. I believe that Mr. Stephens did express the opinion that Georgia would be wise to accept the proposed change in the Constitution, not because he deemed it just or commendable in itself, but in the hope that it might avert still direr and more painful calamities. My belief is founded on positive testimony of an intelligent and truthful gentleman, and on my estimate of the character and antecedents of Mr. Stephens.

I think, too, that the editor of the *Constitutionalist* will find before long that I was not mistaken when I said that there were "several others of less prominence than Mr. Stephens who were in favor of the adoption of the amendment." I repeat it, with the absolute knowledge of the fact, whether it be regarded as a subject for regret or congratulation.

The second important subject which will occupy the attention of the Legislature is that now known as the relief question, or, "not to put too fine a point on it," the movement on the part of debtors to avoid the payment of their debts. I am astonished to find how many men gravely argue the necessity for the passage of some law by which the payment of debts will be postponed and the amount diminished. The effort will be made by those who are opposed to repudiation to amend the "stay law" passed last year, by making the first installment of debts payable on the 1st of January, 1868, instead of 1867, and making the number of installments four instead of three, on which no interest shall accrue or be payable. It still remains to be seen whether any stay law is constitutional. The question will doubtless be brought up to the Supreme Court of the State. It was elaborately argued at the last term by the first lawyers of the State, but the Court failed to pass judgment on the constitutionality of the law, deciding the case on which the question arose on other points.

The cotton crop is being pressed to market by every means of transportation. The high prices which existed a fortnight ago are not sustained, notwithstanding the news that 15½d. is the price in Liverpool, in gold. From 30c. to 35c. is the price in this State. Savannah, thus far, has got the most of it, but Charleston is making a vigorous push for a portion.

The gold fever in Upper Georgia is on the increase. New veins are being discovered weekly. The news from the diggings is very encouraging, and lots within the "gold belt" are bringing immense prices.

A gentleman of high character and standing in the State, who has taken pains to inform himself as to the real nature and extent of the alleged ill-treatment of freedmen by citizens of Henry County, Ga., has kindly communicated to me the result of his investigation. I will furnish this information in my next, and will now only state that the chief citizens of the county are making strenuous efforts to bring the offenders to justice, and have satisfied Gen. Tillson of their good faith and honest purpose. QUONDAM.

VIRGINIA.

The Rothschilds Tobacco Suit—History of the Whole Transaction—Present State of the Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 5, 1866.

The telegrams I sent you on Thursday and Friday of last week have informed the readers of the Times of the progress of the suit instituted by James de Rothschild and others for the recovery of a large amount of tobacco claimed by the United States, as captured in war; but the cause being one of importance, destined to great celebrity, and being moreover imperfectly understood, a full history of the case is appended.

In the year 1860 the Rothschild Brothers were as usual in Virginia, by their agents, purchasing the usual amount of tobacco to fill the contract they had made with the Imperial Government. This tobacco, gathered from all the tobacco growing portions of the State, the Rothschild's agent, following the usual course, had had transported to Richmond and stored in the various tobacco warehouses of the city to await shipment to France, taking from each warehouseman the formal receipt for the number of hogsheads in his warehouse, known to the trade as "tobacco notes." When the war broke out and the blockade was established, in the Spring of 1861, a large amount of this tobacco still remained in the Richmond warehouses. Judge Crump, in his argument on Saturday, claimed that the Rothschilds religiously respected the state of war, and during the entire period of hostilities made no attempt to get this tobacco out. In the sense that they did not attempt surreptitiously to evade the blockade, this is true; but your readers will remember that the Government was frequently importuned on the subject during the war by Napoleon, through the French Legation at Washington, but with no other effect than that a permit was given the French Minister during the last months of the war (I think in January, 1865,) to visit Richmond in connection with it.

On the 3d day of April, 1865, Richmond capitulated and the great fire swept over the city. I do not know the fact, but presume that some of the French tobacco was destroyed in the fire, as many of the tobacco warehouses were consumed in the flames. However that may be, 400 hogsheads in the warehouses of R. H. Dibrell and W. W. Weisiger survived the day of wrath, and the Rothschilds' hold the "tobacco notes" for these hogsheads given by Dibrell and Weisiger respectively in 1860. Our troops entering the city, in the confusion and hurry that inevitably attended such occasions, the military authorities seized everything that was at all valuable as captured Confederate property, and among the rest this Rothschilds' tobacco. During the subsequent days when quiet was restored, upon proof of private property being submitted, the military authorities restored a large portion of what had been seized to the owners. The facts in connection with the Rothschilds' tobacco not being fully before them, they obeyed the law in cases of doubt, and on the 13th day of May, 1865, turned it over to Col. John S. Loomis, the Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department, under the law relating to captured and abandoned property, taking his receipt for it. To Col. Loomis proof of property in the Rothschilds was made, and he, finding he had no authority to release it under the law, even if satisfied that the United States had no claim to it, did not fash his brain about the matter, but at once referred the whole case to Washington for decision.

At this point a legal absurdity came to light. The Secretary of the Treasury discovered that even he, under the law relating to captured and abandoned property, had no authority to release any property taken possession of by the Treasury officials under that act, nor had the President or anybody else. An opinion of the Attorney-General was called for and given to this effect, and it thus appeared that it was useless to inquire into the Rothschild title, as the tobacco must proceed the way of all captured and abandoned property—*i. e.*, to a public sale. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered Col. Loomis to proceed to prepare the tobacco for shipment to New-York, but afterwards changed his mind and ordered it sold here.

Meantime the Rothchilds had procured the intervention of the French Government, and diplomatic reclamation had been made upon the Government of the United States for the tobacco, consideration of which is still pending. The agents of the great bankers knowing the tobacco had been ordered to be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury, and not wishing it to be sacrificed at a public Government vendue, did not await the slow progress of diplomacy, but as the day of sale drew near came to Richmond and brought several actions for its recovery in the Hustings Court. They ignored the United States entirely, and brought two suits each against Dibrell and Weisiger—one in detinue and one in chancery. Writs of injunction were issued, and the tobacco passed into the custody of the City Sergeant to await the result of the suits. It was a mooted question with the Treasury officials here whether they would recognize the authority of the Hustings Court in the matter, but reference being made to Washington it was there decided to recognize it so far as not to attempt at present any sale of the tobacco. Thus stood the case after the institution of these various suits, and it had two interesting salient features:

1. That the United States had no more legal claim to the tobacco than it has to the Tuileries.

2. That under the law, no officer of the Government had the authority to release it, no matter how well satisfied of the fact.

It must be added, however, that the law does not rob outright; claimants have the right to sue in the Court of Claims, and there recover from the United States (if they live long enough) the amount their property sold for, less exorbitant attorney's fees, and (I suspect, but am not certain,) equally exorbitant court costs.

The Secretary of the Treasury advised the Rothschilds of this legal remedy, but they not being enamoured of the prospect, nevertheless brought these Richmond suits, and the Secretary then apparently determined to fight the devil with fire, for the District-Attorney for Virginia was instructed to foil them here if he could. Mr. Chandler's first move was to wait on Dibrell and Weisiger, the respective defendants, and offer to shield them from all possible damage by making the United States a party defendant, which could only be done with their consent. To his great surprise Mr. Chandler met with a decided refusal, and so commented on the fact in Court, the other day, as to induce Weisiger to violate the rules of decorum, and attempt to get into an altercation with him then and there. Nothing daunted by this refusal, Chandler went again to Washington, and having associated with him Mr. Eames, one of the special counsel of the Treasury Department, the two concocted the plan adopted to get the United States into the fight. The paper they offered on Friday, variously called an "information" and a "suggestion," had plenty of precedents in the Admiralty Courts, and it was determined to apply it here to procedure of a State Court, and so far as the cases cited go it is the first time anything of the kind has been attempted.

The arguments used by the attorneys for the United States in support of this proceeding, I have already indicated by telegraph, and the answer of Judge, one of the counsel of the Rothschilds, was in brief that, although such a paper might be admissible in Admiralty practice, it could not possibly be so in a State Court. Judge Lyons took the point of the admissibility of the paper under consideration after the close of the argument on Saturday afternoon, and up to this hour (5 P. M. Monday) has not intimated that he has reached any decision. Should he admit the paper, the case then comes up on its merits, and the United States proving what it avers, then, undoubtedly, the Rothschilds are thrown out of Court.

I have endeavored, in as few words as possible, to give a history of this Rothschilds case, about which so much is said and so little known. E. C.

SECRETARY HARLAN'S SALE OF LANDS.

Letter from Thomas Ewing, Jr., in Reply to Hon. Jas. Harlan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1866.

Hon. James Harlan, U. S. S.:

SIR: I have read in yesterday's *Chronicle* your letter to Hon. D. N. Cooly, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, defending your sale of the Cherokee neutral lands to the American Emigrant Company of Connecticut, some statements in which I feel called upon to notice.

You say: "Who are the parties that object to this sale? As far as I have been informed, two have come to the surface. They protested, as attorneys for the Indians, before the sale was made. One of them informed me that if it should be consummated, he could and would 'burst it up.' He stated frankly that if these lands were sold as the lands of the Sacs and Foxes, he and his friends could make money out of the transaction, and explained in detail how it could be made to yield a handsome little fortune for several persons. The other protestant stated to me, as a reason for preferring the other mode of sale, that it would, he thought, enable the Indians to pay their indebtedness at an earlier period. But I had reason to believe, and did believe, that he was at the time purchasing this indebtedness for speculative purposes. Not regarding them as disinterested advisers, their advice was not followed by me."

As I was one of the two attorneys of the Cherokees who protested against the sale, I think it proper to say that I never had any conversation with any one such as you impute to the *first* "protestant," and that the only reasons I ever stated or suggested against the sale were presented to you in the following letter while you were negotiating it:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1866, }
No. 12 North A street. }

Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of Interior:

SIR: As Attorneys for the Cherokee Nation of Indiana, we beg leave to inform you that it is reported that a sale is being negotiated by you of the 800,000 acres of lands in Kansas known as the neutral lands, in whole or in part *on credit*: and to protest in behalf of that nation against such sale.

The 17th article of the treaty promulgated Aug. 11, 1866, with the Senate amendment to that article, authorize a sale of the whole of these lands in a body, (excepting 160 acres to each actual settler,) "to any responsible person *for cash*, at not less than one dollar per acre." In both the article and amendment the provision is express, that if sold at all without appraisement and advertisement and competitive bids—it shall be sold in a body for cash. The use of the word "responsible" before the word "party" in the article and the amendment, was evidently a mere retorical inelegance, affecting not in the slightest degree the condition emphatically expressed and repeated that such sale should be, not on credit, but for cash.

One great object of the provision for the sale of these lands in a body in advance of survey and appraisement was, that the nation might get funds promptly to pay its citizens who hold the warrants of the nation issued during the five years' suspension of its annuities. * * * We therefore repeat, and ask to be filed in the Department, our protest as Attorneys for the Cherokee Nation, against any such sale.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
THOMAS EWING, JR.,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
Attorneys.

As to the motive imputed by you to the *second* "protestant" I have to say that if you believed I was purchasing Indian indebtment you believed what was not true, as I have never engaged in such purchase. It would, however, have been not at all inconsistent with my duties as Attorney for the Cherokees to buy on speculation the warrants issued by their Government, and therefore the suspicion that I was so engaged, even if it had been well founded, would not tend to justify you in refusing to consider the protest of the Cherokees, made through me.

You say, "The treaty provides for the sale in either of the following modes:

1. By sealed bids, after appraisement, to the highest bidder, by legal subdivisions, at a price not less than one dollar and a quarter per acre on an average; or,

2. In one body to a responsible party for cash, at not less than one dollar per acre."

* * * * "This minimum price was fixed by the Indians themselves, after full deliberation, with the advice and counsel of no less than five attorneys, including one of the law partners of the present Secretary of the Interior."

It is true the minimum price of $1 25 per acre was fixed by the Cherokees and their counsel for the lands to be sold in the first of the modes designated, to wit: on sealed bids, to the highest bidder on each parcel, for cash. But your statement that the Cherokee delegation *fixed* the price indicated in the second mode is not correct. The history of that provision in the treaty authorizing the sale of the lands in one body, is this: After the negotiation of the treaty had been going on for several months, you presented in your own hand-writing that provision, which will be found at the end of the 16th article (Statutes 1866, p. 120) as follows: "Provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the Secretary of the Interior from selling the whole of said neutral lands in a body to any responsible party for cash, for a sum not less than $800,000." As you drew the clause the price was $750,000. The delegates were greatly dissatisfied with the provision because most of them thought the land would net, if sold in separate parcels, $1,500,000 or more; as they asserted it was not only rich, well watered and well timbered, but also contained extensive deposits of lead, coal and petroleum. Their objection was yielded once during the negotiation, in consideration of concessions to them on other points. But as the negotiation was protracted and its phases changed, they withdrew their assent to the price named in that clause, and it was the last point after six months of negotiation, on which they and you disagreed. They yielded it finally only on being informed that you insisted on it *absolutely*. They again and again said that the only reason for their assenting to a sale at what they regarded so inadequate a price was, that if the tract were sold in a body for cash, though it would bring greatly less than if sold in parcels on sealed bids, the proceeds would enable the nation to pay off at once several hundred thousand dollars of indebtment incurred during the war, when all the accruing annuities of the nation had been withheld by the United States and diverted to uses not named in their treaties, to reopen their schools and seminaries closed for want of cash funds, and to carry on their government economically, because its expenses would be paid in cash instead of scrip. It was never once intimated by you, nor, I venture to say, suspected by them, that the provision "to any responsible party *for cash*," would be held by you to authorize a sale on *credit*.

You give as a reason for your sale to the Connecticut Company that they were not allowed by their charter to convey lands except to actual settlers, and that you therefore thought a sale to them would be specially advantageous to the people of Kansas. It appears, too, from your letter, that from five to seven thousand of the people of Kansas were *bona fide* settlers on the neutral lands. Yet the provision you forced into the treaty, as you deem it, provided for the sale of all the neutral lands in one body, with no reservation in favor of present occupants, such as was contained in the provision for sales in parcels; and if it had been ratified by the Senate as you prepared it, these thousands of settlers would have had no right to bid for the several tracts on which they live, but would have been at the mercy of the Company buying the whole tract. If you thought as little of the Kansas people when you sold to the Connecticut Company as when you forced that clause into the treaty, a consideration of their interests had but little weight in determining the sale.

When the treaty was made and came to be executed you say you sent an officer, in whose judgment you confided, "to examine these lands and report in person at Washington the quality of the soil, timber, water, &c., and especially the relative quantity of timber and prairie, the location of timber, and the number of inhabitants." And that after he had made his examination and report in person, you "sought diligently for a purchaser, and after failing in all other quarters, ultimately effected a sale to the Connecticut Company."

The treaty was proclaimed Aug. 11, 1866. Your resignation was to take effect twenty days thereafter. If the officer you sent traveled hence day and night he could not have gone to the Southern boundary of those lands and returned in less than fourteen days. With no surveys to guide him he could not make even the most hasty examination of the tract, which is about fifty miles long by thirty wide, in the six days left of the twenty. Who was this officer who in twenty days made so swift a journey and so careful an examination—who reported just eighty sections of avarage timber—from 5,000 to 7,000 settlers—1,500 qualified preemptors—reported all the streams but Spring River, dry for three months each year, or containing water only in stagnant pools, and sweet water difficult of access on account of "an underlying *strata*" of limestone, who failed to say anything of the veins of lead and coal which are known to abound in the tract, and who was back with his report so quickly that you had enough of the twenty days left to "seek diligently for a purchaser, and after failing in all other quarters, to ultimately effect a sale to the American Emigrant Company of Connecticut," on the last day of the twenty?

But did you really make much of a *search* for a purchaser? Were not three out of seven of the Company residents of Desmoines, Iowa, and among the most active of your political friends and supporters? Was not the Company a purchaser of large quantities of "swamp lands" in Iowa, and, as such purchaser, in constant intercourse with your Department while the treaty was being negotiated? Had not one or more members of the Company indicated to you their desire to buy these lands in a body while the treaty was being made; and was not your perseverance in insisting on the provision authorizing the sale in a body due to a suggestion from one of them that they would like to purchase?

You say that, in order to avoid scandal, you requested the Company to let the contract lie over one day for the consideration and action of your successor, but they objected that "they were on expense, did not consider the transaction of enough consequence to justify the delay or the inconvenience of returning to the city, and it must be closed then or never." As the treaty had then been made public but a few days there seems hardly good reason for your despair of a sale in case the Connecticut Company were driven off by the delay. The fact that the agent of that Company, who made the contract, did not consider it of enough consequence to justify a day's delay, or another trip from New-York to Washington, though calculated to give the public a high opinion of the value of his time, will probably not impress it strongly with a belief in his business tact, in thus preferring to pay $22,000 down on a contested title rather than wait a day, or make another trip, to get a title settled by a decision of your successor, by whom the contract was to be carried out.

But whatever opinion of the ability of the agent the public may form from your letter, they will at least be struck with the zeal for the Cherokees which *you* displayed in preparing and forcing into the treaty, without their wishes, the clause authorizing a sale of the whole tract in a body "to any responsible party for cash"—the acumen which discovered in that clause a power to sell on nine years' credit, at 5 per cent. interest—the promptness which enabled you to send an officer to thoroughly inspect, classify and report on the land, its timber, water and inhabitants, and after his report to search diligently and find a purchaser at the minimum price—all within twenty days; the vigor with which the sale on credit was perfected on the last day of your Secretaryship, against the language of the treaty, over the protest of the Cherokees, who were your wards and owned the land—and that, too, to a Company whose transactions are so vast that they regarded this $800,000 purchase as an affair too trivial to justify their agent in waiting a day for a clear title.

Very respectfully yours,
THOMAS EWING, JR.

TEXAS.

The Indian Outrages—Another Dispatch from Gen. Sheridan to the Governor.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 27th ult., in publishing the following dispatch from Gen. Sheridan to Gov. Throckmorton, says: "It will be seen that Gen. Sheridan is moving in earnest for the protection of the frontier. We are rejoiced to learn it, for the Indian outrages there have become a shame to the country, and are doing an injury to the State. We were sorry to hear a Federal officer say a few days since that much of the cry for troops on the frontier was "a dodge to have the troops removed from the interior towns." There is no "dodge" about it. It is a plain proposition, and a palpably just one, that the troops are not needed in the interior at all, and they are seriously needed on the frontier."

Gen. Sheridan's dispatch is as follows:

To His Excellency Gov. Throckmorton:

GOVERNOR: I have authority to purchase all necessary horses to put the whole of our cavalry force in Texas in the most efficient condition, and will push them out to the frontier as rapidly as possible.

I will also concentrate the second battalion, now a full regiment, at Austin, for service on the Northern frontier. Should its services be required before early Spring it can be sent.

Major Forsyth is *en route* for the Northern frontier and will call to see you at Austin, and will visit Gen. Heintzelman at Galveston next week.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

The Railsplitter—Origin of the Epithet.

A writer in the *Examiner & Chronicle* gives the following interesting sketch of the origin of Lincoln's celebrated nick-name of "The Railsplitter:"

"The story has been variously told, and nearly every time wrong. One man has even said in a book, that Mr. Lincoln told him he never did split any rails at all. That man has made a mistake, somehow. Shortly before the great Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860, I cannot recall the exact date, a State Convention of the same party was held at Decatur, Macon County, Ill., for the purpose of making nominations for State officers. It was a grand gathering, not only of distinguished men, but of the masses from all the region round about. I think that Western men go into a political canvass with ten times the fervor and enthusiasm manifested by their Eastern brethern. His politics form a part of the very life of the genuine backwoodsman or prairie pioneer, and he will make personal sacrifices for his party beyond the imagination of the less impulsive denizens of the older settlements.

The crowd was a vast one, and the huge wooden shed erected for the accommodation of the Convention was further enlarged by canvas awnings. It was a queer-looking multitude; on the same benches were "gentlemen and ladies," in dress of the latest styles, and most expensive materials, and "Suckers," in blue homespun and butternut "jeans," homespun and homemade, the latter, perhaps, not less intelligent, and frequently far more wealthy than the former. Enthusiasm was the order of the day, and though the voting for nomination was spirited, all passed off well. Yates, now in the United States Senate, was nominated for Governor. I think it was just after the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention, instructed to vote for Abraham Lincoln "first, last and all the time," that a commotion was seen at one of the entrances, and a squad of men came in, forcing their way with difficulty through the crowd, and bearing aloft a banner, stretched between two large fence rails, with an inscription purporting that those two rails were a part of a lot cut by Abraham Lincoln and John Hanks thirty years before that. The whole crowd rose to their feet, cheering vociferously, and after some degree of quiet had been restored, Mr. Lincoln came forward, with a humorous smile on his face, and said:

"Fellow-Citizens: It is true that about thirty years ago I came to the State of Illinois, a poor boy, and I settled in what is now a part of Macon County. In connection with my cousin, John Hanks, I bought a piece of land. We cleared off the trees and fenced a part of it. Now, I have been looking at those rails, and I can't say whether or not they are the same rails; but this I can say, I have made better looking rails than either of them."

The crowd again rose to their feet. Three cheers were given with a will for "Abraham Lincoln, the railsplitter of Illinois." The *soubriquet*, so singularly won, took the fancy of the people, and speedily became a party war-cry, and many a man, probably, voted for the "railsplitter," who might never have been influenced to vote for the Statesman. I have heard very intelligent men say that those two rails carried the nomination in the Convention, but that might be disputed. Acrimonious Democrats protested against a man's "riding a rail from Illinois to Washington."

The rails were afterward cut up into curiosities, and seem to have thrown the window's cruse of oil and handful of meal into the shade, for, if the articles sold as "warranted from the original rail" were once more in fence lengths, they would be sufficient to "stake and ride" a good farm.

The next public speech which I heard from Abraham Lincoln was delivered at the east front of the Capitol at Washington, when he took the solemn oath to support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States as President, and made his earnest appeal for that peace which it was beyond his power to preserve. Somehow I could hardly help thinking that the first speech, in some degree at least, led to the last.

The Recovery of Mrs. James Box from the Indians—Their Rendition at Fort Dodge—Statement by Mrs. Box—Her Capture and the Massacre of Her Husband—The Captivity.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

FORT DODGE, Kansas, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

Mrs. James Box, with one child, was delivered up by the Kioway Indians on the 19th inst., to the commanding officer of Fort Dodge, two daughters having been previously delivered up. One infant child died while with the Indians. They will be sent to their friends in Texas by the Government as soon as possible. Following is the statement of Mrs. Box:

We have been living in Westport, Hopkins County, Texas, for some years, but about the time of the breaking out of the late rebellion, we moved to Montague County, Texas, on the extreme frontier, because my husband, being a Union man, did not wish to fight in the rebellion. There were five families of us, all relations. While we were living in Montague County my husband learned that one of his brothers was lying at the point of death, and that another of his brothers had had a leg amputated in Hopkins County, and that they wished to see him at once, so we started and went to Westport, Hopkins County, and staid with my husband's brothers until they were nearly well. I should say about five weeks. We started for home about the 10th of August last. About five days after we started, and when we were within three miles of our home, my husband saw somebody on the hill, whom he supposed to be one of his neighbors. I looked in the direction where he pointed, and said: "Why, there are three or four of them." He then said: "They are Indians! We are gone! Margaret, get my six-shooter, quick!" Margaret went to get it, but before she could give it to him the Indians came upon us, and shot him in the breast. He fell over in the wagon, pulled the arrow from his breast, rose and fired at them. He was then shot through the head by an arrow. He pulled the arrow from his head, jumped out of the wagon, and ran round to the left side of the wagon, when he fell to the ground. The Indians then scalped him and cut his left jaw. They then pulled me out of the wagon by the hair of the head, and robbed the wagon of everything. They took Josephine, Maggie and Ida, and tied them on ponies. They put Margaret on one of the ponies and started off on a gallop. We traveled fourteen days (night and day) before we stopped. About eleven days after we were taken my baby (Laura) died. They took her from me and threw her in a ravine. We traveled on until we got to the camp where all the Indians were. I stayed in the camp about four days with my children, when they moved me off about six miles further to another camp, where I stayed until they brought me here. I had to pack wood and water; when I delayed they would whip and beat me, and even the squaws would knock me down. I was very sick while with the Indians, notwithstanding they would beat me. It was a terrible life. They gave me nothing to eat but broiled meat. My husband's three brothers are still living in Texas.

Prominent Men of Georgia—Their Present Pursuits and Positions.

An Augusta, (Ga.,) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* furnishes the following information concerning men who have occupied prominent positions in that State:

"Gov. Jenkins is acceptably filling the position to which he was unanimously elected, and is busy in providing ways and means—no easy matter—for the care of the poor and disabled. Many of our people would starve but for the State aid. Mr. James Johnson is yet in Columbus, but it is thought will soon remove to Savannah, where he has been offered the collectorship of the port. This gentleman it will be remembered was the Provisional Governor of Georgia in the early days of that reconstruction that it now seems must be begun again *de novo*. Mr. Johnson is a lawyer of eminent ability, and has never been prominent in politics, on account of a disagreement in sentiment with the vast majority of the people on national topics. Mr. Joshua Hill, also a leading Union man, is quietly attending to the practice of law and was in the Superior Court, now in session here, during the present week. Mr. Ben Hill is now resident at La Grange, and likewise deep in the law. At the downfall of the Confederacy he was counsel in a great cotton case here, one involving some millions of dollars, and is said to have received for his able services an *honorarium* of about $150,000. Alexander H. Stephens is at home at Crawfordsville, and devoted to law and literature. It is understood that he may some day give the world a history of the late great civil war, and meantime may have issued, by a leading *litterateur* of this State, some biography of himself. Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, Mr. Stephens' colleague as United States Senator elect, is at the bar in this city, and equally aloof from politics and devoted to his profession. Howell Cobb is busy with his clients. Clayton, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury, is occupied as a banker and financier in this city. Ex-Gov. Brown is at Atlanta; Toombs in foreign parts, and the balance of those occupying high places are now pursuing among us the even tenor of their ways, rebuilding broken fortunes, and sharing, in uncomplaining patience, the common lot of us all."

Apple Swindlers in New-Hampshire.

The Manchester *Mirror* says that two or three weeks ago agents pretending to represent Boston houses visited most of the towns in that part of the State for the purpose of buying apples. From $4 to $5 were the prices generally agreed upon for good Baldwins. It was generally looked upon by those having fruit to sell as a good chance to dispose of it. Those who sold at sight and got the cash found it so; but it having soon been discovered that the apple crop was not just so much of a failure as had been reported, every dodge was resorted to in order to break the bargains made. Excuses were made that the fruit did not prove so good in quality as was expected; many farmers carried their produce to railroad stations, where they found nobody to receive and pay for it, and accordingly had to carry it home again; and in several instances when parties would arrive with their apples, and thus no one could be found knowing anything about them, a man would appear who pretended to know all the operations of the men who engaged the apples, declare that they had left and would not be heard from again, but that he himself was in the business and would take what they had at $3 50 per barrel, and several parties accepted the proposition. This last buyer, it was declared, was in league with the first. Considerable quantities have thus been obtained at less than the market price.

Personal Items.

Robert B. Lynch, the condemned Fenian prisoner, has written a letter to a relative in Milwaukee, in which he says:

I was unable to produce the evidence that could prove my innocence, as they were liable to arrest themselves, and their sworn evidence could not be received unless they were present. I was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung Dec. 13, 1866. I am innocent, but it was necessary to satisfy the Canadian people that an example should be made of some one. I was the person selected for this sacrifice, though I had no military connection with the Fenians. But if it is a crime to love my native land, then I am willing to suffer death, for I am guilty of that crime, and will meet it like a man. Don't be uneasy about me. My death upon the scaffold will bring no disgrace on you, the children, or any of our family; particularly for such a crime as this. Many true and noble patriots died for this noble cause; why should I complain? I have not the slightest doubt but that the witnesses against me must have mistaken me for some other person.

Considering that I am a doomed man, I am in my usual spirits and in good health. The Governor of the prison and all the officers are very kind to me. Yours affectionately, R. B. LYNCH.

The Committee in Louisville, Ky., appointed to transfer the remains of Gen. Roger W. Hanson from Murfreesborough to Louisville, will do so this week. The remains will arrive in Louisville on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., and will lie in state during the day. At 5 o'clock P. M., they will be placed on a special train for Lexington, and the funeral ceremonies and reinterment will take place there on Sunday, the 11th inst.

Gov. Throckmorton has approved the joint resolution of the Texan Legislature, appropriating $2,000 to defray the expenses of the removal of the remains of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, from the St. Louis Cemetery in New-Orleans to the State Cemetery of Texas, at Austin. Under the resolution a joint committee, one from the Senate and two from the House, is charged with the removal. The Texans will erect a suitable monument to his memory.

Miss M. A. Buie, of Columbia, S. C., is attempting to raise a fund for the establishment of a school for the orphan children of Southern soldiers. In her appeal to the people for aid, she gives letters of indorsement from Gov. Orr and Gen. Wade Hampton, and states that her "success during the war in raising the largest collections on record, gives her much experience."

Sumner K. Goddard, one of the proprietors of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, died in that city on the 30th ult. He contracted a cold while in this City, about a month since, and a quick and exhaustive consumption ensued. He was a native of Quincy, Ill., but sympathized with the South in the war.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel* states that the cancer in the mouth, from which Bishop Rutledge of that State has been some time suffering, has made such fearful inroads upon the tongue and other organs, that he is scarcely able to swallow at all, and he is dying of almost absolute starvation.

Gen. John S. Williams, of Kentucky, whose familiar *nomme de guerre* is Cerro Gordo Williams, has arrived in New-Orleans.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Jumel Will Case.

This case, which was postponed from May last, and peremptorily set down for trial at the opening of the November term of the Supreme Court, was called yesterday, in Part I, before Judge J. F. BARNARD, and again postponed until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will positively commence and will probably occupy the Court for the next two weeks.

As the "Jumel Will Case" is likely to take rank among the celebrated trials that have occupied the attention of the Courts of this City, a brief rehearsal of the main features of the case may not be uninteresting to our readers at this time, although it involve only a repetition of facts published months ago.

Madame JUMEL, as many of our readers may recollect, died in this City on the 10th of July, 1865, at the age of 91 years. She left an estate valued at a million dollars or more—mostly landed property and houses in this City—the bulk of which she bequeathed by will to various charitable institutions, and but little of which was left to her relatives, or those who claim to be her relatives and lawful heirs. As is usual under such circumstances the heirs have resolved to contest the will, the ground of contest in this case being that the will was made during the last days of the testator when her mental capacity unfitted her for such an act; that it was in direct opposition to a will previously made when she was in sound mind, and that it was made at the instigation and under the influence of interested parties having no relation by blood or marriage to the testator, and to whom she was under no obligations whatever. But it is not so much the will itself, or the amount of property involved, as the personal history of the testator that invests this trial with peculiar interest. Mme. JUMEL was one of the most remarkable female characters that figured in our Revolutionary era, and was possessed of beauty and accomplishments that would have made their mark in any era. Born at sea of a mother who died in giving her birth, she was brought up as an orphan in the quiet town of Newport, R. I., until the age of 17, when she eloped with an English officer and came to this City, where her career as a woman of fashion commenced and where she first came in contact with the distinguished men of the Revolution. Here and in Philadelphia she formed the acquaintance of WASHINGTON, of JEFFERSON, of BEN. FRANKLIN, of LAFAYETTE, of PATRICK HENRY, of AARON BURR, and many more of the lesser lights of that day, all of whom admired her beauty and accomplishments, and many of whom were captivated by her charms. None of them were, however, accepted by her as husbands, if they ever made the offer, and after several years spent in illuminating the fashionable circles of that era, she finally allied herself with a rich French wine merchant of this City, and Miss CAPET became Madame STEPHEN JUMEL. The happy pair shifted their residence to Paris, where Madame JUMEL shone not less brilliantly than here—enlivening the Court of LOUIS PHILLIPPE with her charms, fascinating the wary TALLYRAND, and spending her husband's money in truly royal style. When Monsieur JUMEL's exchequer broke down, as it soon did, and he became moody and low-spirited, Madame JUMEL, like a good, economical wife, turned her attention to finance, came back to New-York, took charge of the remnants of her husband's estate, nurtured and cherished it till it grew once more into living proportions, and then invited the melancholy wine merchant to come over and enjoy it with her. He came, and the two lived together until his death at the age of 70. While a widow she renewed her acquaintance with AARON BURR, whom she had occasion to employ in his professional capacity as a lawyer. BURR appears from her letters to have been the only man of the Revolutionary era or any other era who fully answered her ideal of what a man should be—being, as she says, a union of Mars and Apollo—and it was not strange, therefore, that when he offered her his hand a second time, and insisted upon it, she consented to become Mrs. BURR, although her "Mars and Apollo" was then past 70. The match did not turn out well, however, and the wedded life was of short duration. Mme. JUMEL had by this time dropped love and romance, and become a financier, and as BURR's talents in that line did not agree with hers, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent—the lady taking a divorce without opposition, and resuming the name of Mme. JUMEL. From that time till her death, she lived a retired life, clinging with tenacious grasp to her real estate property in this City, which steadily increased in value till it enabled her to die a millionaire, and bequeath her riches as stated above.

The leading party who now contests the will is NELSON CHACE, Esq., a lawyer of this City, whose wife (now deceased) was the daughter of Mme. JUMEL's sister, and who, with her husband, was adopted by Mme. JUMEL and brought up in her family. In addition to his own interest as guardian of his children, he has purchased the interest of all the other heirs, consisting of four or five persons, by the name of JONES, the children of Mme. JUMEL's sister. The party who is charged with having used undue influence over the testator in the matter of the will is Rev. JOHN HOWARD SMITH, pastor of a church in Carmansville, to which Mme. JUMEL belonged, and who was her spiritual adviser for some time previous to her death.

A very formidable array of counsel have been engaged on both sides, and it is expected that the trial of the cause will elicit a more than usual display of legal talent, though it is not easy to see how the testimony properly bearing upon the case can bring to light many of those incidents in the romantic portion of Madame JUMEL's career which some are led to expect, and which, doubtless, give the trial its chief interest in the anticipation of the public.

Among the counsel for the contestants of the will are CHAS. O'CONNOR, Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, B. F. DUNNING, JAMES C. CARTER and AARON VANDERPOEL. For the executors appear E. W. STOUGHTON, A. W. BRADFORD, HENRY L. CLINTON and MARTIN & SMITH, besides others who have been engaged by the various parties interested in maintaining the validity of the will.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Congregational Association.

The New-York and Brooklyn Congregational Association held their semi-annual session yesterday, at the New-England Church, Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue. There were present Rev. S. Bayliss, Rev. S. Abbott, Dr. J. Marsh, Rev. Edward Taylor, Rev. George Whipple, Rev. M. Badger, Rev. A. H. Clapp, Dr. D. B. Coe, Rev. H. Belden, Rev. E. Hall, Rev. S. Bourne, Jr., Rev. Daniel Lancaster, Rev. H. H. McFarland, Rev. C. B. Ray, Dr. A. Peters, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Rev. A. E. Everest, Rev. L. W. Bacon, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. Wm. James, Rev. J. C. French, Rev. Mr. Stone, Rev. Mr. Cliff. Corresponding Members: Prof. Day, Brother S. N. Baker, K. S. Stone.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M. by the pastor of the church, Rev. S. ABBOTT. Rev. S. BAYLISS, of Brooklyn, was chosed Moderator, and Rev. S. BOURNE, Jr., Scribe.

After prayer and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The following gentlemen were then admitted to membership, as corresponding members: Rev. WM. CLIFF, from the New-London County Association; Rev. LYMAN ABBOT, from General Association of Indiana; Rev. S. A. BAKER, from Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America, and Rev. ROLLINS S. STONE.

Rev. E. S. RORKE presented himself for licensure, and after examination license was granted, and the reverend gentleman recommended to pastoral duty.

Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR addressed the Association on the subject of giving spiritual aid to our colored brethren, and debated the question as to whether encouragement should be given to the establishment or development of exclusively colored churches (so called), the opinion of the speaker being that there should be no distinction. The question was discussed at some length, Rev. C. B. RAY (colored) taking part therein, and speaking earnestly for the claims of his race. A committee was appointed to consider this matter, and reported as follows:

1. That we are interested in the moral and spiritual welfare of our colored brethren.
2. Distinctions growing out of color ought to be practically abolished in all our churches.
3. Upon the presentation of plans that promise stability and success to the enterprise, we recommend to our Churches to give efficient aid to the Union Congregational Church in Brooklyn, and advise that Church to associate with themselves in the management of their temporal affairs brethren connected with sister Congregational Churches in that city who are possessed of wisdom and financial skill.

This report was unanimously adopted.

A committee appointed to inquire and report concerning the marriage laws of the State of New-York, reported as follows:

We have considered the condition of these laws as they relate (1) to the contracting, solemnization, publication and registration of marriage; (2) to the penal sanction of marriage; (3) to divorce.

1. Looking upon marriage, as for the moment, independently of its moral and religious relations, as a civil contract, it is a contract of momentous importance to the parties and to the community.

We need assume nothing more than this to convict the existing laws of this State of culpable laxity. It is the usage of good governments to provide that transactions of like, or even of far inferior importance (as, for instance, the transfer of real estate) shall not be effected without reasonable deliberation, nor without accurate registration, nor by the unauthorized act of minor children. In this State, the most momentous contract into which man or woman can enter is left unguarded by the requirement of any solemnity, or any deliberation or delay, even so much as the affixing of a seal or a signature. Minor children, without consent of the parents of either, may engage in it lightly and unadvisedly and clandestinely without any penalty being incurred whether by the parties to the transaction, or by the witnesses who validate it. And although the interests of morality are involved in the publication of it, and the interests of property and reputation in the registration of it, no effective provision is made for either.

The present cumbrous and notoriously ineffective provisions for the registration of marriages, imposing as they do, without compensation, upon the clergyman who solemnizes a marriage a burden of clerical work which is not clerical, and yet suffering themselves to be defied by the disloyalty of that large body of ministers who disclaim allegiance to the Commonwealth, and boast their sole allegiance to a Transatlantic sovereign, justify us, as a body of loyal ministers in seeking for reform.

2. It is unnecessary to trace here the curious bit of history which leaves the institution of marriage in New-York without the protection of penal law. It is sufficient to say that, in effect, Christian marriage is rather connived at and tolerated than sanctioned by the law. Adultery, which in the codes of all other States, civilised or barbarous, Christian or heathen, is stigmatised as a felony, is unknown to the penal code of this State—not, however, for the reason that parricide was not mentioned in the Roman law.

There is no redress for the party chiefly outraged by the crime but an action for damages, and society has no redress at all. There are laws against bigamy, but none against concubinage. A man may not have two wives, but he may have a wife and ten concubines, and the law gives him no hint that such an arrangement does not meet with entire approval. In the absence of legal penalty the use of the barbarous expedient of blood-revenge has become a common and approved custom—possibly a Christian duty.

3. In this condition of the law it is a small boast on the part of the State that its usages concerning divorce are better than those of its neighbors. The redressing of these abuses concerning marriage might, perhaps, require some modification of the laws of divorce. Where there is no marriage, no divorce can be required. So long as every married person in the State is already, to most intents and purposes, legally divorced *a mensa et toro*, the demand for further provisions for loosening the marriage tie is of course limited.

The Committee are glad to find that some of the abuses which we have just reviewed are receiving the practical attention of Christian citizens and ministers, and that a bill has been drawn designed to secure the careful registration of intended marriages by proper civil officers, and thus the prevention of hasty and clandestine marriages. Such an act, relieving the ministers of religion of a double burden—of unpaid labor and perplexing responsibility—ought to become a law.

We recommend that the ministers of this Association unite in a petition to the Legislature of the State for the enactment of such a law, and that measures be taken to secure the influence of religious ministers generally and of other citizens to the same object.

These provisions having been secured, it is to be hoped that further legal reform may in good time be brought about by which due sanctions of marriage may be introduced into the penal code of the State.

Prof. DAY spoke at some length in reference to Yale College, and at the close of his address the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That having listened with profound interest to statements by Rev. Prof. DAY, the Association express its entire confidence in the theological soundness, intellectual ability and Christian wisdom of the officers of Yale Theological Seminary; that we pledge to that institution our efforts in every honorable way to increase its endowments, the numbers of its students and its general useful influence; and that we earnestly commend the Yale Theological Seminary to the sympathy, benefactions and prayers of the churches with which we are connected.

Further business of minor importance was then transacted and the Association adjourned.

Evening exercises were held in the Church, at which Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH preached to a large congregation.

To-day a general Conference of the denomination will be held in the same Church, to which clergymen of the neighboring cities have been invited.

Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President MCLEAN presiding. Those of our readers interested in school matters will be pleased to know that Commissioner JAMES M. MILLER, who was recently dangerously injured by being thrown from a carriage while driving in Central Park, was last evening present in his seat. He is still obliged to rely upon two canes for support in walking, but this did not prevent his taking an active part in the debates, nor from manifesting his usual amount of interest in school matters. The journal of the last meeting having been read, was approved. The report of the Finance Committee, estimating that the sum of $2,522,000 would be required for school purposes during the year 1867, and requesting the Comptroller to place that sum at the disposal of the Board, was adopted. The Committee also reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to place in the hands of the City Chamberlain the sum of $304,327 54, as the balance of the School Fund for 1866. A resolution was also adopted, increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Board to $3,000 per annum, from date.

On recommendation of the Committee on Teachers, it was resolved, that the salaries of male teachers in Grammar-schools where but one teacher is employed may, upon recommendation of the Trustees of said school, be increased from $1,200 to $1,450 per annum. After the transaction of some other business of no public interest, the Board adjourned until the 21st inst.

Licensing of Sailor Boarding-Houses.

The first semi-annual report of Mr. E. W. CHESTER, President of the Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailor Boarding-houses in New-York and Brooklyn, has just been made. The report shows that the law has begun to give needed protection to seamen, and that there has been a great abatement of the evil of runners and others going on board vessels arriving here to solicit boarders. Accompanying Mr. CHESTER's report is that of the Secretary, Mr. ISAAC W. SMITH, from which are made the following extracts:

"During the six months that have elapsed since the organization of the Board, there have been presented one hundred and eighty-one applications for license to keep sailor boarding-houses.

One hundred and sixty-three licenses have been issued of which one has been revoked for the disorderly conduct of the proprietor, as proved on trial before the Board, in violently assaulting and beating one of his sailor boarders, and for selling spirituous liquors without a license.

Seventeen licenses have been revoked, after granting the same, before delivery.

Twenty complaints of various sorts have been made at this office.

Several of these have been by sailors against landlords, for demanding more than was fairly due them and refusing to deliver their baggage when tendered the full amount of their indebtedness.

Immediately on receipt of complaint a note has been sent by the Secretary to the individual complained against, which has almost invariably led to an amicable adjustment and settlement of the matter between the parties, thereby superseding the necessity of a formal hearing by the Board."

The office of the Secretary is at No. 42 Broadway.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ILLEGAL VOTERS.

Yesterday morning the policemen in the several down-town Precincts came to Court with a large number of prisoners, who were accused of having voted or attempted to vote illegally. In a majority of these cases the officers either could not make oath to the fact that their prisoners had voted illegally, or the complainants failed to appear and make affidavits against the accused. Under these circumstances Justice DOWLING felt constrained to discharge the greater portion of these prisoners, although he had no doubt many of them had made illegal attempts at the polls. The following cases were duly acted on by the Court.

Detective Doyle, of the First Precinct, testified that he arrested John Elders while attempting to vote illegally at the Fifth Election District of the First Ward; at that time the prisoner informed the Inspectors of Election that his name was Martin Phillips, residing at Coenties-slip, and that he was registered in that district; he is not the person bearing that name, and had admitted, after arrest, that he had previously voted at the Second Election District of the First Ward, where he resides.

Morris Wheeler was arrested by Detective Doyle, also, on a charge of attempting to deposit an illegal vote at the Fifth Election District of the First Ward. The accused was registered as living at No. 34 Moore-street, but the officer ascertained that the registry was false, and Wheeler admitted since arrest that he lived in White-street.

BENJAMIN H. COLIN was arrested by Officer GUERRIN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of having voted illegally at the Tenth District of the Fourteenth Ward. The prisoner had been registered as living at No. 1 Crosby-street, but the fact of his non-residence at that number was ascertained by the Police before election day. When COLIN appeared at the polls he was challenged, when he swore his vote in and was arrested.

Officer DORAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested JOHN H. SHORT, whom he accused of having voted illegally at the Seventh District of the Fourteenth Ward. The accused gave his residence at No. 135 Elizabeth-street, when he was challenged and compelled to swear his vote in. As it had been ascertained that SHORT did not reside at No. 135, he was arrested in consequence.

The following named persons were arrested on similar charges, but were discharged from custody by reason of insufficient evidence:

JAMES CARLEY, arrested by Officer KENNEDY of the Fourteenth Precinct, who could not swear that the prisoner was not a legal voter.

THOMAS O'BRIEN, arrested by Officer KELLY, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, who did not furnish any evidence of felonious action.

THOMAS CARPENTER, arrested by Officer KELLY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, but who failed to support the charge with proper evidence.

VIRGIL VANDERVOORT, arrested by officer KELLY, who was equally unable to furnish sufficient evidence.

MICHAEL GILLEN, who was arrested by Officer BARBER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, GEO. W. HILE, arrested in the Fourteenth Ward, by officer MCMILLAN, FRANCIS ABBOTT, JOHN J. HACKETT and THOMAS MCGINNIS were also discharged on the same grounds.

Col. GEORGE F. HOPPER, of No. 130 Prince-street, one of the Inspectors of the Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward, caused the arrest of PATRICK RILEY, for an attempt to vote illegally at the polls at said District. RILEY was not contented with voting once, so reappeared a second time with fresh ballots, hence his arrest.

In all of these cases the evidence was clear and to the point, so the magistrate committed all of the prisoners for trial in default of bale.

ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Roundsman MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, while on duty in the Sixth Ward, noticed two men loitering about the premises No. 186 Chatham-street, occupied by ISRAEL LOWENTHAL as a clothing store, on Tuesday night. Soon after they disappeared, and the Roundsman discovered them in the rear of No. 186, where he arrested both after a desperate battle, in which the Metropolitan used his baton freely. The prisoners, on their arrival at the station-house, gave their names as JAMES BRENNAN and MICHAEL AGNEW, and they were locked up for the night. Subsequently an investigation was made of Mr. LOWENTHAL's premises, when it was discovered that an attempt had been made to force open the rear window of the store, and the work had been nearly completed when the accused were arrested. Yesterday morning the prisoners were arraigned before the Court and held for trial in default of bail. They strenuously denied their guilt. BRENNAN is seventeen years of age, while AGNEW is twenty-two.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ILLEGAL VOTERS.

In addition to the names given in the TIMES of yesterday, of illegal voters arrested, the following were brought before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon: LEWIS SMITH, for attempting to vote illegally in the Sixth District of the Sixteenth Ward; JOHN REARDON, for attempting to vote illegally in the Fifteenth District of the Eighteenth Ward; JOSEPH KEMPF, for attempting to vote illegally in the Thirteenth District of the Twentieth Ward, and CHARLES KELLY, for attempting to vote illegally in the First District of the Eighth Ward. Each of the prisoners were committed for examination, in default of bail.

MONEY SNATCHING.

Mr. JAMES MAY, who resides at No. 353 West Twenty-sixth-street, appeared before Justice LEDWITH yesterday, in company with BERNARD COYLE, whom he charges with theft under the following circumstances: On Tuesday afternoon he was passing up the Eighth-avenue, when he had occasion to take out his pocket-book containing $110 in United States money. He had only just opened it, however, when an unknown man stepped up to him, and, snatching the money from him, passed the same to the prisoner, COYLE, and then started to run away. COYLE also attempted to run away, but was soon overtaken and arrested. He was committed for examination without bail.

ROBBING A PRIEST.

On the night of the 31st of October, Rev. FRANCIS GONESSE, Pastor of the Twenty-third-street French Catholic Church, was awakened by the smell of smoke in his bedroom, and upon arising discovered that the mattress upon which he had been lying was in flames. He called for help, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire. After he had done so he discovered that a trunk in the apartment, belonging to his assistant, Rev. A. FOWMONT, had been broken open, and $150 in United States notes and $181 in gold and silver coin abstracted therefrom. No clue could be had for some time as to who could have perpetrated the deed. Suspicion at length rested on one WM. DOUGLASS, a lad about 18 years of age, who, it is said, was a frequent visitor at the house of the priests, and who was familiar with the contents of the trunk. He has been seen to spend a great deal of money since the robbery, and this fact exciting the suspicions of the loser of the property, he caused the arrest of the the young man. Upon searching his room at No. 90 West Twenty-fourth-street, $300 of the stolen money was found wrapped up in a pair of drawers, in the prisoner's bureau. Deeming further attempts to sustain the declarations of his innocence useless, he yielded and acknowledged the theft. He was committed for examination in default of $1,500 bail.

ALLEGED THEFT BY DOMESTICS.

About the 1st of May last Mrs. STIMPSON, who resides up town, lost a quantity of Brussels carpet valued at $18, two pictures worth $40, and a number of bed-sheets and pillow-cases worth about $27, which were taken from her house. Previous to and at the time of the commission of the theft, two domestics, named MARTHA and CATHARINE MCCARRON, were in the employ of Mrs. STIMPSON, but soon after the occurrence of this affair, it is said, they left her service. A day or two since some one came to Mrs. STIMPSON and told her that the stolen articles above enumerated were all in MARTHA MCCARRON's apartment, in the house No. 247 Stanton-street. MARTHA was accordingly arrested, when Mrs. STIMPSON identified the property found in her (MARTHA's) possession as belonging to her. CATHARINE was also arrested. They both declare that they are innocent of the crime with which they are charged, and say that the articles claimed by the complainant belong justly and lawfully to them. They were committed in default of $500 bail, to answer the charge.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

DECIDEDLY COOL.

On Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, two well-dressed young men entered the wholesale furnishing goods house of Messrs. DUSTY & BROTHER, No. 102 Duane-street, and expressed a desire to purchase a bill of goods for cash. The principal of the firm, being disengaged at the time, waited upon them himself, and showed them several lots of goods, from which they selected about $90 worth of undershirts, drawers and socks. They then ordered these to be sent to their residence, No. 124 Attorney-street, with a bill, which they would settle as soon as the goods were delivered. Suspecting something wrong, Mr. DUSTY went with the goods himself. Upon arriving at the house, he was met at the door by the two customers who had purchased the goods. One of them asked for the bill, while the other seized the bundle from the gentleman's arms and thrusting him back, ran quickly up stairs where he hid the bundle under the bed. The two then violently ejected the gentleman from the house, threatening to take his life if he dared to return. He thereupon called an officer, who, with a warrant from the Police Magistrate, proceeded to the residence of the thieves, where they succeeded in arresting them and recovering the stolen property. The prisoners gave their names as HERMAN HERSCHFELDT and JACOB MEYER. They were both committed for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

CLEARING A CLOTHES-LINE.

On Tuesday afternoon some one entered the yard of the house corner of Eleventh-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, and stole from a clothes-line therein a number of articles of lady wear, valued at $50, which had just been washed and hung up to dry. The owner of the property, Mrs. LOUIS H. ROSEY, notified the Police, who shortly afterward arrested a man named HUMPHREY MURRAY, who was passing through Ninety-fourth-street with a lot of clothing in his possession. When he was taken before the Magistrate, he asserted his innocence, and said be bought the articles from a woman, whose name is unknown to him. Mrs. ROSEY identified the property recovered as hers. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POWDER EXPLOSION CASUALTY.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday over the body of OTTO FIRTH, aged 5 years, whose death was caused by being injured by the explosion of some damaged blasting powder in Thirty-ninth-street, on the 3d inst., when several boys built a fire with the explosive material in the street. THOMAS FOSTER, proprietor of a coal yard at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, testified to having given MATHEW MONAHAN, a driver of a coal cart, a large tin can containing a quantity of wet gunpowder, which he desired MONAHAN to throw in the river. He told the man that it was worthless. MONAHAN testified that he started through Thirty-seventh-street with the can in his cart, and WM. GORDON jumped in as he did so. Soon after the can broke, and they threw the stuff into the street, little thinking that it was productive of harm. JOHN LEWIS described the occurrence and the appearance of the injured children. On this evidence the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and censured the culpable negligence of MATHEW MONAHAN, WM. GORDON and THOS. FOSTER. The Coroner held all three of these men to answer the charge, admitting them to bail in the sum of $500 each. The other children are recovering.

THE ALLEGED WIFE-MURDER CASE.—Coroner GAMBLE held a preliminary examination in the alleged case of murder of Mrs. CATHERINE TOWERS, who was found dead in an unfinished shanty in Forty-ninth-street, near First-avenue, from the effects of supposed violent treatment at the hands of her husband, as already reported. After a jury had been empannelled, Deputy Coroner J. G. SHAW, M. D., made a *post mortem* examination, and found that death had evidently resulted from excessive intemperance, as no marks of violence were found, and the internal organs were discovered to be without any abnormal symptoms.

THE DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—A meeting in behalf of disabled soldiers and sailors is to be held this evening at the Cooper Institute. The object is to take measures for establishing, under an act of Congress already passed, a National Asylum for the mutilated heroes of the war. The plan has the approbation of the President and his Cabinet, as well as of Gen. GRANT and the other great military leaders of the country. Gov. FENTON will be in the chair, and addresses are promised from Hon. JOHN LHEYMAN, of Ohio, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, and others. Tickets may be had free at the principal hotels and book stores.

ASSAULT UPON AN INSPECTOR OF ELECTION.—Mr. P. M. WETMORE, one of the Inspectors of Election, in the Sixth District of the Eighteenth Ward, after fulfilling his duties on Tuesday, was on his way home through Twentieth-street, near Second-avenue, when he was assaulted by a gang of rowdies, knocked down and severely bruised. Complaint was made by Mr. WETMORE at the Twenty-second Precinct station-house, and a clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the assault, which was entirely unprovoked. Mr. WETMORE's injuries are not of a serious character.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUFFOCATION.—The Fifteenth Ward Police report an entire family, named BOWERS, consisting of five ladies and two children, narrowly escaping death by suffocation from coal-gas, at No. 20 Washington-place, near Washington-square. Very little is known in regard to the occurrence, as the family naturally shrink from all public notice. It appears that the gas accumulated from a defective flue, causing partial suffocation to the inmates of two bedrooms. Fortunately the presence of the noxious vapor was discovered in time to rescue the sufferers.

FIRE IN WEST NINETEENTH-STREET.—About midnight on Tuesday a fire occurred at No. 141 West Nineteenth-street, resulting in the building and contents being nearly all destroyed. The first floor was occupied by PHYLE & HIGGINS, tinsmiths, whose loss is about $5,000; no insurance. The second floor was occupied by DELSON & SCOTT, shoe manufacturers, who sustained a loss of $2,000; no insurance. The building is owned by JACOB KIPP; damage about $1,000; insured for $2,000 in the State of New-Jersey.

DEATH OF MR. REUBEN WITHERS.—Mr. REUBEN WITHERS, President of the Bank of the State of New-York, died yesterday at his residence, No. 135 Second-avenue, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. WITHERS had been connected with our financial institutions for over forty years, and was one of the last of those who, thirty years ago, held prominent positions in the political and financial world. Mr. WITHERS leaves a family and a large circle of friends to deplore his loss. His funeral will take place at 3:30 P. M. on Saturday next.

A HEARTLESS ROBBERY.—On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. LOUISA BELL fell down in Park-row, while laboring under a fit. As she lay on the sidewalk, suffering under the attack, quite a crowd collected round the unfortunate woman, and some heartless scoundrel stole from her person a wallet containing $6 in greenbacks and a check for $50. The thief escaped, and Mrs. BELL was taken to the New-York Hospital.

THE KNIFE.—JOHN BUGSBY and DANIEL DUFF quarreled on Tuesday evening in front of No. 42 Bowery, when DUFF drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the left shoulder, causing a severe wound. BUGSBY was removed to the New-York Hospital. DUFF succeeded in making good his escape.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part 1.—Held by Mr. Justice Joseph F. Barnard—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3003—The People, &c., vs. Farrar.	2187—Lyons vs. the Third-avenue Railroad Company.
3071—Genet vs. Howland et al.	2249—Meade vs. Kerr.
208½, 371—Sprague vs. Gregory.	1441—Oswego Starch Factory vs. Rodriguez.
743—Chamberlain vs. Salisbury et al.	675—Kinne et al. vs. Ford.
1531—Brown vs. Pratt.	1469—Anderson vs. Smith.
2253—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.	2199—Hogan vs. Bocks.
1783—Russell vs. Gallaher.	2299—Monk vs. Gage.
2245—Thompson vs. Sanford et al.	2301—Schwartz vs. Clancy.
11—Huggins vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	2307—Delavan vs. Brown.
	2053—Sully vs. Tappen.
	2461—(First cause on the calendar.)
	2461—Chase et al. vs. Smith et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part 1.—Held by Justice Mullin, No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
724—Sackett vs. Whitney.	506½—— vs. ——.
4—Everett vs. Garrison.	1060—The F. L. & T. Co. vs. The R. F. Ins. Co.
1644—Bacchi vs. Schepeler, et al.	376—Merwin vs. The American Express Railroad Co.
2038—East River Bank vs. Steffmeich imp'd.	1298—Tupper, et al. vs. Lodge.
1194—Jandon, et al. vs. Read, et al.	1140—Perry vs. Hurford, et al.
2096—McDuffand vs. Lancken.	804—Wiggin vs. Russell.
2226—Pamelee vs. The Home Fire Ins. Co.	1322—Dyer vs. Otis, et al.
1544—Marx, et al. vs. Froebich.	274—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
1686—Bricknor vs. Oberdeffer.	1062—Same vs. The Brevoort Ins. Co.
1216—Freeman, et al. vs. Emery et al.	336—Downer vs. The Central Park.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, Clerke and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The non-enumerated calendar will be continued to-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
29—Wilhamson vs. Wadsworth.	33—Murray et al. vs. Sparhawk.
30—The People &c. vs. Ridley et al.	34—Babcock vs. Johnson et al.
31—Klute vs. Keding.	35—— vs. ——.
32—Waldheim vs. Bender.	36—— vs. ——.
	37—— vs. ——.

Issues of law and fact.

157—Bushnell vs. Eastman et al.	149—Baiz vs. Carrington.
288—Broadway Bank vs. Miner.	159—Borg vs. Spofford.
289—Phillips vs. Phineas.	160—Hewitt et al vs. The B. R. P. Co.
298—Waite et al. vs. Babcock.	61—Same vs. Same.
158—Dwight vs. The N. I. R. R. Co.	162—Hart vs. Wood et al.
	164—Rogers vs. Johnson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Mr. Justice Sutherland—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of calendar at 11 M.

Nos.	Nos.
13—Huerstel vs. Drew and others.	51—Oonom vs. Stillwell. Call commences at No. 58.
14—Same vs. same.	Mackay vs. Mackay and others.
37—Degroot et al. vs. Jewett et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2097—Greene vs. Bond.	2477—Bentley et al. vs. Chase.
2847—Eagleson vs. Torrilhon.	2699—Bonney et al. vs. Lynch.
1797—Livermore vs. St. John.	1217—Pinckney vs. Lynch.
2873—Cook vs. Hull.	1790—Ford vs. Townsend.
2639—Atwill vs. Blake.	2421—Hammond vs. Talmage.
2539—MacBennett vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.	2973—Shepard vs. Roesch.
2241—Wakeman vs. Gowdy.	2929—Cook vs. Genin.
	1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2690—Brookman vs Metcalf.	2734—Mooney vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
2854—Brower vs. Fleming.	2756—Weed vs. Brouwer.
1644—Benjamin et al vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	2760—Mason vs. Duryee.
2460—Brownell vs. Van Riper.	2776—Birdsall vs. Bond.
1764—Heller vs. Forran.	2796—Bender vs. Comstock.
2702—Towle vs. Remsen et al	2806—The G. H. Co. vs. The Grocer's Fire Insurance Company.
2710—Pasy et al vs. The New-York and Washington S. S. Company.	2746—Burns vs. Rourk.
2736—Matthews vs. Fay.	

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Judge Brady.—Adjourned to Monday next.

Part II.—Held by Judge Cardoza—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1670—Murphy vs. Bird.	1559—Sherman vs. The Continental Bank Note Company.
1608—Nelson vs. McGee.	671—Willets vs. Nair.
1621—Schmidt vs. Haforth.	1716—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff
1625—Nassar vs. Cowin et al.	1722—Meeks vs. Voorhees.
1627—Fowler vs. Eldridge, Sr.	1336—Rattman vs. Ford.
1629—Costello vs. Terrell.	1700—O'Mara vs. Overbeck.
1634—Burgess vs. The Bank of N. America.	1715—Wolff vs. Herz.
1638—Freeman vs. Street.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Sturgree vs. Hunt.	35—The C. N. Bk. vs. The M G. Co.
—Anstat vs. Bernee.	36—Welsh vs. Murdock.
—Nayal vs. Stark.	37—Batting vs. Don.
16—Brophy vs. Myers.	38—Cosena vs. Spright.
21—Harford vs. Wedemeyer.	39—The Laflin Powder Co. vs. Nesmith.
29—Muth vs. Jack.	40—Harnett vs. Gitzay.
30—Sprague vs. The Ninth-av. Railroad Co.	41—Halsey vs. Gregory.
31—Noyes vs. Wright.	42—Sinclair vs. Eirs.
32—Yale vs. Hanenz.	43—Martin vs. Stempson.
33—Chapman vs. Doty.	
34—Porath vs. Mits.	

Damages—Collision—Cargo—Value at Port of Shipment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Seth Adams vs. The Steamship Ocean Queen.—SHIPMAN, J.—This is a suit for collision. Upon full hearing a decree was entered for the libelants, with an order of reference to compute the damages. The commissioner has made his report to this Court, to which the claimant excepts, principally on the ground that the commissioner, in assessing the damages to the cargo, took the price it would have brought at the port of destination instead of the price paid at the port of shipment. I think the exception to this point is well taken. It is open to the objections stated by Mr. Justice Story in the case of the schooner *Lively* (1 Gul., 314.) Though that was not a case of damage by collision, it was a case of damage by another kind of tort. His remarks are therefore apt and to the point. To estimate the damages by what the cargo would have sold for if it had reached the port of desnation partakes in some measure of conjecture, and assumes that for certain which is after all contingent. The schooner in this case might never have reached her port of destination, even if she had not collided with the *Ocean Queen*. She was exposed to all the ordinary perils of navigation, collision, fire, and the numberless dangers which attend vessels on the sea. I understand the correct rule to be laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in Smith et al. *vs.* Condy, (1 How., 35,) which is the value of the goods at the port of shipment. To this should be added the expense of navigating the vessel to the place where the collision occurred, including also the landing of the cargo on board. On this amount the libelant is entitled to interest at 6 per cent. from the time of collision.

Let the report be referred back to the commissioner to be corrected in the particulars named, in conformity with this opinion.

For libelant, Mr. Choate; for respondent, Mr. Rapallo.

Question of Negligence—Right of a Father to Bring an Action for the Death of His Child—Ferry-Boats and Row-Boats in the East River.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM, PART I.—NOV. 7.

Before Justice Barbour and a Jury.

Wm. Beck, Administrator, &c., of Alexander Beck, vs. The East River Ferry Company.—The plaintiff in the action seeks to recover of the Ferry Company the sum of $10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by him under the following circumstances: On the 24th of May, 1865, Alexander Beck, a lad of about 14 years, was out on the East River in a row-boat in company with two or three lads of about the same age. By some means the ferry-boat *Suffolk County*, belonging to the defendants, struck the row-boat and upset it. Alexander was drowned. The father now brings suit and claims to recover on the ground that it was owing to negligence of those who managed the ferry-boat that the accident occurred.

When the plaintiff rested his case defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, for the reason, first, that according to the plaintiff's witnesses, the boys in the row-boat were not entirely free from blame; that if the deceased had used such ordinary skill and care as he was bound in law to exercise the calamity could not possibly have occurred. Furthermore it was not sufficiently proved that the negligence of the defendants' agents contributed to the accident. Counsel urged that to entitle the plaintiff to recovery it must appear that he was entirely without fault—that his acts in no way whatever contributed to the result, but that it was due wholly to the defendants.

The presiding Judge here suggested that he wished to hear no further discussion on that point. The law in such cases was well settled at least five hundred years ago. Counsel then said his second point was that the plaintiff, who is the father of deceased, had no such pecuniary interest as in law would warrant him in maintaining the action. This was shown by plaintiff's own testimony. It was an important point, and the sooner it was settled by a competent tribunal the better it would be, not only for the parties in Court, but for the public at large. In a great city like this, accidents of a similar nature were of almost daily occurrence. The boy at the time of his death was about 14 years, said the counsel, and the father had been specifically asked whether or not he in any way contributed to his (the father's) support. The reply was no. The truth was he was but a school-boy, and on this particular day he had run away from school with some of his companions.

The Court said the motion to dismiss was denied. Neither of the grounds mentioned was sufficient to withdraw the case from the consideration of the Jury. The degree of negligence, if any, must be left to them. Whether the father had any interest in the event of the action was also a question of fact. The lad, it seems, was a member of the Free Academy at the time of the accident; his education was, perhaps, nearly completed, and in a short time thereafter he might have become the main support of the plaintiff and his family. The Jury, at all events, must pass on these questions. Case still on.

For plaintiff, Miller, Peet & Nichols; for defendants, Gilbert Dean, Esq.

Business in the Civil Courts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 7.

Before Justice Potter.

The following cases (demurrers) were argued: John Williamson vs. James Wadsworth; decision reserved. Annie T. Butler *et al* vs. Henry D. Mariel; judgment for plaintiff. G. Z. Hawk and another vs. Martin M. Thorn *et al.*; judgment for plaintiffs. Caroline Fried vs The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool; decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before J. F. Barnard, J.

Inquest taken in the case of Wm. C. Brown vs. Milo Pratt; judgment for plaintiff for $1,283 86.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 7.

By Justice Monell.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Henry Bertram vs. Peter Long et al.; Josephine Larche vs. The Compagnie Transatlantique; James Moran vs. Jacob Carpenter; Henry D. Brookman et al. vs. Benjamin T. Metcalf; August Schlecht vs. Francis Barber.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Addison C. Fletcher vs. Luther C. Tibbetts; denied with $10 costs. Moses Shasburger vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company; interrogatories settled.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The following calendar contains fifty-six cases t is only intended to be used to-day in the assigning of certain days for the disposition of the cases respectively, the arrangement then made to be strictly adhered to by the Court throughout the term. In view of this, counsel for prisoners will be expected to attend to their cases at the times and in the order agreed upon, and if counsel fail to appear accordingly, the Court will assign other counsel for the prisoners and go on with the business. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, will appear for the people:

The People vs. William Bailey, grand larceny.
The People vs. Patrick Connors and James McNally, robbery.
The People vs. James Cullen, Patrick Loonie, Daniel Loonie, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Paul Christianson, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. John Conner, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Conlan, disorderly house.
The People vs. Louis A. Colin, grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Dorsey, burglary in the third degree.
The People vs. John Donovan, Patrick Conner and Michael McGinnis, robbery.
The People vs. John Dempsey, Martin Mulady, larceny from the person.
The People vs. Epenetus Devoe, grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Duffy, grand larceny.
The People vs. Frederick Ehui, larceny from the person.
The People vs. Christian Eukel, grand larceny.
The People vs. Isabella Goodwin, grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. N. Griswold, grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Gillespie, false pretences.
The People vs. James Gill, false pretences.
The People vs. Samuel R. Hoggett, burglary, third degree.
The People vs. John Howe, grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Hart and Charles Langley, *alias* Williams, *alias* Allen, burglary in the first degree.
The People vs. Belheser Hildenbrandt, burglary in the third degree.
The People vs. Nicholas Holden, receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Henry Jones, Edward Pelham and Benjamin True, grand larceny.
The People vs. Herman Jacobonitz and Kallman Guttman, forgery in the third degree.
The People vs. Robert McGowan, receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Joseph Reilly, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Jeremiah O'Brien, murder.
The People vs. James Harris, murder.
The People vs. John Hackett, murder.
The People vs. William McCormick, manslaughter.
The People vs. Daniel Sullivan, manslaughter.
The People vs. August Friebel, manslaughter.
The People vs. Leonard Fay, murder.
The People vs. Charles LeRoux, assault and battery.
The People vs. Louis Lovell and Thomas Dugan, grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Lynch, George Brown, John Williams and Henry C. Montford, burglary in the third degree.
The People vs. Theodore Kohn, false pretences.
The People vs. Simon Katz, grand larceny.
The People vs. William McGrory and James Tighe, robbery.
The People vs. Charles Mundy, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. George McKillop and Aaron Van Pelt, grand larceny.
The People vs. Patrick McGuire and James Leary, forgery in the third degree.
The People vs. Edwin Pollock, grand larceny.
The People vs. James Robinson and Cornelius Donohue, burglary in the third degree.
The People vs. Dennis Rath, grand larceny.
The People vs. John J. Sinnott, rape.
The People vs. Catharine Sherman, larceny from the person.
The People vs. Jonathan Snyder, forgery in the second degree.
The People vs. Morris Silberstein, receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Thomas Thayer, John Ward and Garrett Hallenback, grand larceny.
The People vs. Clarkson H. Voorhies, robbery.
The People vs. John Vogel, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Michael J. Whelan, Peter Hart, Michael McCoy and Michael Doughtery, robbery.
The People vs. James White, false pretences.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 7, 1866.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	114¾
5,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	114¾
600	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62 Small	109
3,000	do	110⅝
2,000	do	110⅝
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107⅜
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	108
320,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	107⅞
61,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	110¼
10,000	do	110⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40..R.	100⅜
6,500	T. Notes. 7 3-10s, First Ser.	108
3,500	do...2d Ser.	106⅜
3,500	do	106
1,000	do...3d Ser	106
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	99
8,000	N. Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan....R.	108⅜
10,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	71⅞
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N..	72
21,000	do	71¾
12,000	Missouri 6s	89
70,000	do	89
70,000	O. & M. Cer.	34¾
50,000	do......s10	34⅝
30,000	O. & M. Pr. C	84
5	Bank of N. Amer..	110
5	Bk. of Commerce..	118
20	Shoe & L. Bank...	115
90	Cen. N. Bank	112
8	do	112¼
70	Fourth N. Bk	110
500	Canton Co	56⅜
100	do	56¾
200	Central Coal	55⅞
100	Cumb. Coal. P	69⅞
1000	do	70
100	do	70¼
300	do	70⅜
100	do	70⅜
300	do	70⅜
100	do......s30	68
400	Amer. Coal	73
475	do	73
100	Wilks. Coal	73
100	do	73⅞
100	do	73¾
250	Spring M. Coal	84
50	Tol., W.& W. Pr	75½
200	Mar. & C. 1st P	42

170	West. U. Tel	51⅞
100	do......b30	51¾
600	do	51⅜
200	Quick. Min. Co	53⅜
100	do	53⅞
600	do	53⅞
100	do	53¾
100	do	53¾
200	Mar. Min. Pr	30¾
100	do	30½
200	At. Mail S. Co	114
200	do	113¾
300	Union Nav.	114
300	Boston W. P	33¼
300	do	33½
1000	Pac. M. S. Co	242¾
430	do	243
100	N. Y. Central	122⅝
500	do	122
100	do......s60	115½
100	Erie Railroad	83⅜
200	do	83⅜
50	do	83⅞
300	do	83⅜
100	Erie R. Pr	86
700	Hud. R. R	124
16	N. Y. & N. H. R	117
15	do	116¼
2300	Reading R	117
2000	do......b30	117
600	do	116⅞
222	Mich. Cen. R	116
200	M. S. & N. I	93¼
500	do	93⅜
100	Ill. Central R	125
200	Cleve. & Pitts	93⅜
100	do	93⅛
500	do	93¼
100	Chi. & N. W	58¾
500	do	58⅜
500	do	58¼
300	Chi. & N. W. P	80⅛
200	do	80⅜
13	Cle. Col. & Cin. R..	113
50	Panama R	267½
100	Chic. & R. I	111
1500	do	110⅞
200	do	110⅝
50	Chic., B. & Q	133¼
100	do	133
100	Tol., Wab. & W	53
200	P., Ft.W.& C	110⅜
200	Mil. & St. P	62½
100	do	62¼
100	do	62⅝
100	do	62¼

FIRST BOARD—CONTINUED.

1,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '77.	96	13,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	72
3,000	Erie 1st M	102½	34,000	do	72½
1,000	Erie 3d M	98½	6,000	C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s.	94¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	106	1,000	Mariposa 1st	43½
2,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	98	300	Adams Ex. Co	80
25,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	85½	200	Wyom. Val. Co	36
2,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	94	100	Del. & Hud. C	159
			50	Chic. & Alt. P	112¾

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	114⅜	1000	N. Y. Cen	120⅞
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	108	100	do	120⅞
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	107⅜	100	do	121
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	107⅞	1000	Erie R	83
2,000	do...2d Ser.	106⅜	400	Reading R	116¾
10,000	do...3d Ser.	106	200	M. S. & N. I	92¾
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅜	600	do	92⅞
10	Amer. Ex. Bk	87	200	do	93
400	West. U. Tel	51⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	92¾
100	Quicksilver	53	500	Chic. & N. W	57⅜
250	Mar. Min. Pref	30⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. P	80
100	At. Mail S. Co	112	300	Chic. & R. I	110¼
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	242⅜	300	P., F. W. & C	110

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.62	110⅜	300	Atlantic S.S.Co	111¾
50,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65 New issue	110¼	200	Pac. Mail S. Co	243
2,000	do	110	100	N. Y. Cen	120
1,000	U.S 6s.5-20s.C.'64	107⅜	1000	do	119⅜
18,000	U.S.5s.10-40s..R.	100⅜	200	Erie R	82¾
10,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. Third Ser.	106	200	do	82⅝
8,000	Missouri 6s	90	42	Erie R. Pr	86
10,000	do	90⅛	100	do	85⅞
10,000	do	90¼	1100	Mich. S. & N. I	92¼
10,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	90⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R	124⅞
60,000	Ohio & M. C	34	400	Cleve. & Pitts	92⅞
20,000	do......s30	34	200	Chic. & N. W	57⅜
100	Fourth National	110	800	Chic. & N.W.Pr	79⅜
			100	do	79⅞
			200	Clev. & Tol	120
			1000	Chic. & R. I	110¾

200	Canton Co	56⅝	100	do......s30	110¾
200	do	56½	30	Panama R	267½
100	do	56⅝	73	Alt. & T. H. Pr	75
200	Cum. Coal. P	70¼	100	do	76
200	Boston W. P	33	200	Chi. & Alt. R	111
500	West. U. Tel	51	300	P. F. W. & C	110⅛
200	do	51⅛	300	Tol., W. & W	52¼
100	do......s30	51	100	Mil. & St. P	61¾
500	Quicksilver	52¼	200	do	61
800	do	52¾	100	do	61¼
20	do	53	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr	74¾
200	Mariposa Min	14	500	Mar. & C. 1st P .b60	42
500	Mariposa Pr	30¼			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Rutland Mar	28¾	300	Mich. S. & N. I	93¾
100	Cum. Coal	68	400	do......b3	93⅛
100	Bos. Water P	33	200	do......s5	93⅜
100	Wilkes. Coal	73¾	500	do	93
200	do	73¾	200	do......b10	93⅜
200	do	73⅝	400	do......s3	93¼
26	do	72	200	do......b5	93⅜
10	do	72	400	Chic. & N. W	58⅜
400	do	74	600	do......s3	58⅜
100	Quick. Min	53⅝	100	do......b10	58⅝
100	do	53⅝	400	Ch., R. I. & P	111
100	At. M. S. Co	115	200	do......b3	111
300	N. Y. Cen	122¼	100	do......b5	111
100	do......c	122½	100	do......s5	110⅞
500	Erie Railroad...s	83⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P....b3	80⅛
300	Reading R......c	117	400	do	80⅜
100	P.,Ft.W.& C.x-d..c	110⅜	200	do......s3	80⅛
200	do......b3	110⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C	34⅛	200	Erie R	83⅜
20,000	do	34⅜	800	do......b3	83⅜
10,000	do......b5	34⅜	800	do......b10	83
10,000	do......c	34⅜	300	do	83
100	Canton Co......b10	57¼	600	do......b3	83
300	do	57	500	do	82⅞
300	do	57⅛	800	Reading R	116⅝
200	do......s3	57	400	do	116⅜
200	do......b3	57	400	do......b10	116⅞
300	Rutland Mar	28⅛	500	do......b3	116⅜
100	do	28⅛	100	Tol. W. & W	52⅛
200	do	28⅛	200	M. So. & N. I....b5	92¾
600	do	28	200	do	92⅞
100	Cum. Coal......b3	70⅛	200	do	92⅞
600	do......s5	70⅛	200	do	92⅝
100	do	70⅛	300	do......s3	92¾
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	73⅛	500	do......b10	92⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co...b3	52¼	200	Chi. R. I. & P	110⅛
300	do	52	500	do	110⅞
100	do	52⅛	100	do......s3	110⅛
100	Mar. Min Co	13⅞	1200	Chi. & N. W	57⅛
100	At. M. S. S. Co	112½	400	do......c	57⅛
100	do	113	400	do	57⅛
200	West. U. Tel	51⅛	300	do......s3	57⅛
100	do	51	300	Chi.& N. W. P	79¾
200	do......b3	51⅛	200	do	79⅝
400	do	51⅛	200	do	79⅝
100	do......b10	51⅜	200	do......s60	78⅞
300	P.,F.W.&C......x-d	109⅞	200	do......c	79⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	121	100	Spruce Hill C	4½
100	do......c	121			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	34	100	Ill. Cen. R	124
10,000	do	33⅞	100	do	124¼
100	Canton Co	56⅞	800	Cleve. & Pitts....b3	92⅛
300	Boston W. P	33	1300	do	92⅜
300	Rutland Mar	27¾	2800	do	92⅜
500	Cum. Coal	70	500	do......s3	92¼
100	do	70⅜	300	do......b10	92¼
100	Quick. Min. Co	52	400	Clev. & Tol......x-d	119¾
100	do......s15	51⅞	300	Chi. R. I. & P	110
200	Mar. Min	13⅝	100	do	109⅞
300	do	14	100	do......s15	109⅜
300	Mar. Pref	30	200	do......b3	109⅞
100	do......b3	30⅛	800	Chic. & N. W	57⅛
100	West. U. Tel	51⅛	1500	do	57⅜
100	do......s10	51⅛	500	do......b3	57⅜
400	New-York Cen	119	100	do......s10	57⅛
800	Erie Railroad....b3	82⅝	300	do......s3	57⅜
1800	do	82	2800	Chic. & N. W. P	79
2900	do	82⅜	300	do	79⅝
300	do......s3	82	1800	do......b3	79
200	Erie R. Pr	86	100	do......b30	79⅛
300	Mich. S. & N. I	91⅝	100	do	78⅝
500	do......s3	91¾	600	do......s3	79
800	do......s30	90¾	400	P., F. W. & C....x-d	109
200	do......s30	90	200	do	108⅞
400	do......b3	91⅜	300	Mil. & St. P	61
800	do	91½	500	do......b3	61
200	do......s5	91	400	Reading R......s5	116
200	do......b3	91⅝	500	do	116
300	do......s3	91	800	do......b3	116⅜
400	do......s3	91¾	600	do	116⅝
1200	do	91⅜			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The Gold Room opened at 148 ℔ cent. this morning, but gradually declined to 147⅞ ℔ cent. The supply of cash Gold for delivery is about even with the wants of the Street. There is little or no premium paid for its use, nor is it very difficult to lend it free of interest. The regular Stock Exchange Board, after a lengthy discussion to-day, refused to modify their standing rule requiring an eighth of one ℔ cent. commission to be charged by the members on all transactions in Gold. There was a small majority in favor of the proposition, but not a two-thirds vote, which is necessary to repeal or amend the rule. In Foreign Bills, there was some business at 109⅞ on London, and maturing credits on London with the Foreign Banking-houses were settled at 109⅛@109⅜ ℔ cent. The market begins to feel the appearance of Cotton bills drawn from the South directly on Liverpool. This class of Exchange, and also Southern Bank bills, will increase as the new cotton season advances into the Winter months.

The market for Money to the Stock Brokers is now quoted 5@6 ℔ cent., in place of 4@5 ℔ cent. as in September and October. There is a free supply, on call, at 6 ℔ cent. on Miscellaneous Collateral, on new transactions, and, in some instances, private lenders and a few of the Banks have marked up the rate on their old 5 ℔ cent. loans. The speculation on the Stock Exchange is requiring less Money this week than last, but the transition in the rate from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. causes the Stock Exchange for a few days to hesitate, until the Street becomes accustomed to the change, as it soon will do.

The Public Funds were steady to-day, and there was a demand, at full prices, for nearly all the Gold-bearing Bonds, and for the First Series of 7.30 ℔ cents convertible at once into the new Consolidated 5-20s, July and January interest. The great dealers continue to get Money at 4 ℔ cent. on these securities, when wanted on call. Money lenders give them the decided preference over all other collateral.

The Railway interest on the Stock Exchange was only partially active, and prices about noon manifested some uneasiness, and at the Second Boards were generally lower than on Tuesday, and after the adjournment there was a decidedly bearish temper to the market in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange. The Miscellaneous Shares were firm at the early Board on Cumberland Coal, Wilkesbarre Coal and Pacific Mail, and weak on Quicksilver, Western Telegraph and Atlantic Mail.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night, the Railway mreket closing unsettled:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅜	100⅜	Northwest	58⅜	57¼
U. S. 5-20s	110⅝	110⅜	N. West Pref	80⅛	79⅛
U. S. 7.30s	107⅞	108	Rock Island	110⅞	110
N. Y. Central	123⅜	12 ⅜	Fort Wayne	110⅜	108¼
Erie	83	82⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	67⅜	70
Hudson	124¾	124½	Quicksilver	54	52
Reading	117	116⅜	W. U. Telegraph.	51⅜	51⅛
Mich. Southern	93⅜	91⅜	Mariposa Pref	30⅛	30
Illinois Central	125	124⅜	Ohio Certificates	34⅜	33⅞
Pittsburgh	93⅜	92¼	American Gold	148⅛	147
Tennessee 6s	71⅞	71⅞	Bills on London	109⅜	109¼

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	People's	125
Manhattan	132	Market	115
Merchants'	116	Shoe and Leather	114
Mechanics'	116	Corn Exchange	120
Union	124	Continental	100
Butchers & Drovers	127	New-York County	140
Commerce	118	Park	155
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	108	Central National	112
Ocean	105	Fourth National	110
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	116
Pacific	160	Tenth National	104
Hanover	111	Oriental Bank	125
Irving	129	City Bank, Brooklyn	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94	Han. & St.Jo. L.G.	97½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	97	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	93
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	98½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	94	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	96½	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102½	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	104¼
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f.'85	105	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	97½
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	89
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108½	Cleve. & Pitth mort.	77
Chi., B.&Q.8 ℔ ct. 1st M.	112	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	96½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	98½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	72
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	88½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $4,529,394 07: of which $433,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $819,000; Payments, $717,740 99; Balance, $70,008,701 32.

The October earnings of the St. Paul Railway were:

In October, 1866	$416,138
In October, 1865	395,579
Increase	$20,559

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company earnings for October:

1866	$436,065 34
1865	375,533 94
Increase	$60,531 40

The Marietta and Cincinnati Road earned:

In October, 1866	$111,440
In October, 1865	117,604
Decrease	$6,136

Conversion of 7.30 Per Cents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a great favor upon myself and many other holders of the first issue of the 7 3-10 United States Bonds if you will tell us in a brief, plain way exactly what we are to do to convert them into the new 5-20s. Put yourself into the place of one in the country holding a few of these Bonds, and show us how to do it, and you will have the thanks of many others, and of one of your subscribers.

F. D. K.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Saturday, Nov. 3, 1866.

In reply to the above we publish the *official* memoranda of the New-York Office of the Treasury on the subject:

The conversion of 7.30 Treasury-notes (first series) into "5-20 Bonds" is made in the following manner:

Interest on the 7.30 Notes is credited from Aug. 15, 1866, to date of conversion, at 7 3-10 ℔ cent.; and the interest on the "5-20 Bonds" is charged from July 1, 1866, to date of conversion, at 6 ℔ cent.—difference in interest received in currency.

All Notes must be indorsed, "Pay Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the depositor. Notes made payable to order must have indorsement verified.

The Customs Receipts at New-Orleans in October were $503,558, against $283,228 same month last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (THIRTY YEARS TO RUN) FOR SALE BY CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 10,767 bbls. Flour, 21,178 bushels Wheat, 15,621 bushels Corn, 7,974 bushels Rye, 82,271 bushels Barley, 38,463 bushels Oats, 476 bbls. Pork, 144 pkgs. Cut Meats, 932 pkgs. Lard, 70 pkgs. Beef, and 585 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $9 75@$10 for Pots and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unaltered rates. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive and rather heavy to-day. Middlings, 38c.@41c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,700 bales, against receipts of 514 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,148
Receipts last week	16,519
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	14,235
Receipts in October, 1866	52,284
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	119,168
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	483,077
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export since Nov. 1, 1866	3,681
Exports in Oct. 1	18,030
Exports since Sept. 1	43,158
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	327,767
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	161,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 22½c.; Boott, O, 20c.; do. S, 32½c. Bleached Sheetings—Bates, 35c.; do. B B, 30c.; Blackstone, 28c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20½c.; Hamilton, 19½c.; Richmond, 19c.; Allen, 18½. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, in fair demand. Skirts—J W L Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J W L Standard Dress, No. 525, $30. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company—Byron, Garote, No. 1, No. 20 Enamelled, French Enamelled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$25; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ℔ cent. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 25c.; Winthrop, 20c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag Satteen, 25c.; Laconia, 21c; Bates, 15c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened tamely at former rates, but closed heavily at a reduction on the low grades of from 10c.@30c. ℔ bbl., while the better qualities were unsettled. Sales since our last, 11,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$11 20; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $11@$12; fair to strictly choice do. do., at $12@$13; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 80@$13 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 10 @$11 20
Extra State	11 00 @13 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10 @14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 80 @13 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 00 @14 75
Extra Genesee	13 00 @14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 50 @18 75

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 500 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 75 for poor to good, and $14 80@$18 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive; 80 bbls. Extra sold at $14 75@$16 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including Superfine at $6 90@$8 30 ℔ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $5 90@$6 10 for Western, $6 15@$6 25 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was quiet to-day, opening steadily, but closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 35,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $2 33@$2 43, and Amber State at $3 20 ℔ bushel. Corn opened strong and buoyant at an advance of 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel, but closed quite heavily at about yesterday's rates, with more eagerness on the part of holders to realize. Sales, since our last, 135,000 bushels at $1 27½ for inferior; $1 28@$1 32, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 28@$1 29; $1 30@$1 32 for Yellow Western, and $1 32 for White Western ℔ bushel. Rye has been in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 15,000 bushels at $1 30 for old Western, $1 43½@$1 45 for State, and $1 43@$1 45 for Canada, ℔ bushel. Barley has been in fair demand at about former prices. Sales since our last, 118,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 30 for Canada West, free, and $1 06@$1 10 for do., in bond; $1 12½@$1 13 for two-rowed State, and $1 for Canada East, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand but unsettled. We quote Chicago at 71c.@74c., Milwaukee at 72c.@74c., the latter a fancy price; State at 72c.@74c., ℔ bushel. Sales 75,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 40@1 45 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at $1 10@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 30@$1 50 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in request and buoyant, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been moderately inquired for, including Spirits Turpentine at 82c.@85c. ℔ galion; Crude do. at $7 25@$7 75; Rosin at $5 87@$13 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quite dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet to-day at 22½c.@23c. for Crude; 36c.@39c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very dull and heavy to-day, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last, 3,400 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 25, cash and regular way, for new Mess, closing at $28 12½ cash, and $25 25@$25 75 for new Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, closing at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 168 pkgs. Bacon rules dull at 14½c.@14¾c. for Cumberland Cut; 15½c.@15¾c. for short rib, and 16c.@16½c. for short clear, ℔ lb. Lard is in less demand, but choice lots are held at firmer rates; sales since our last, 380 tcs. and bbls., in small lots at 14c.@15¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 280 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady; Beef Hams are very dull at $37@$41 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Butter is in request at 35c.@42c. for State, 43c.@56c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in less demand at 7c.@17½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	41	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	37	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been steady in prices, but in slack request. Sales since our last 340 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 13½c.@16c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 71,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 350 bbls., in bond, at 42c.@43c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ℔ lb., and 9,000 bushels Barley at 3½d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, 9,000 bushels Barley, by steamer, at 4½d. ℔ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE'S MASQUERADE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hogan, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface and Mrs. Leffingwell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OTHELLO. Mr. Charles Dillon as Othello.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE CAID and LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, and ORLANDO VENDOME, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO and THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 72 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 12 o'clock, BATEMAN'S CONCERTS. The following artists will appear: Mlle. Parepa, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. J. L. Hatton; Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by ocean telegraph to Nov. 7. Great Britain, by withdrawing her Legation from Saxony, recognizes the annexation of that kingdom to Prussia. Preparations are quietly making in Ireland to repress a possible rising. Russia has formally recognized the Hospodar. A London dispatch says that the Candian insurrection is at an end; but a dispatch dated yesterday at Constantinople reports fresh disturbances.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Quebec papers, replying to the statements that that city contributed nothing in aid of the Portland sufferers by the fire of July 4, say that two Catholic clergymen of Portland, Bishop BACON and Rev. Mr. MULLER, collected between $2,000 and $3,000 in the churches of Quebec, for the relief of their destitute parishioners at home. The truth of the matter seems to be that the Quebec contributions went directly to their recipients without going through the relief committee's hands, and so the charity was never properly credited and acknowledged.

Both Houses of the Cherokee Legislature have elected WM. P. ROSS Chief of the Cherokee Nation in place of the late JOHN ROSS. He delivered an inaugural, in which he paid a tribute to his predecessor, and urged them to imitate his virtues, congratulated the nation on the return of peace and the treaty of the 19th of July, recommended the adoption of the amendments required by the treaty, the repeal of the confiscation laws, and the granting of the right of way to the Pacific road and a census of the nation. He discussed also the condition of the public schools, and the granting of indemnity for losses of the war.

A lively discussion is going on among the friends of Yale College as to the merits of President WOOLSEY's plan of having the charter of the College so amended as to drop from the Corporation the State officers and Senators who now belong to it *ex officio*. Some friends of the College maintain that the State members of the Board are a salutary check upon the influence of the clerical members and of the Faculty.

The detectives who have been working up the murder case of LUTHER G. THOMPSON, at Farmington, Conn., a few days since, have made considerable progress, and circumstances are constantly coming to light, which indicate the arrest of the criminal at an early day.

A couple of open sail boats, about twenty feet long, have recently made the voyage from Newport to Annapolis, Md., and return, each managed by a lad under 18 years of age. The distance is about 1,000 miles, and was accomplished without difficulty or accident.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* records the departure of some two hundred and fifty emigrants for Liberia, from that City, on Wednesday last, who propose settling in the town of Greenville, in the colored Republic.

Oak Hill, formerly the property of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, has been finally sold, under a decree of the Circuit Court, to Mr. KNIGHT, of Maryland. It contains five hundred and forty-two acres, and brought $54 25 per acre—$39,403 50.

Dr. A. E. DAVIS, of Lancaster Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner for the State of Tennessee, to investigate the claims of loyal slaveholders.

A. C. CAMERON, candidate for the Legislature from Chicago, has instituted a libel suit against the Chicago *Tribune*, fixing the damages at $20,000.

After a fortnight's session the Mississippi Legislature has adjourned to the third Monday of January next.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY has given $25,000 to found a professorship of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Congregational Church of Greenwich, Connecticut, was celebrated yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., yesterday, the case of SPATLDING *vs.* BROWNSON was tried, and occupied several hours. The jury retired, and some time after the foreman reported that eleven of them had agreed on a verdict for the plaintiff. The twelfth juror they could not understand, and he could not understand them. When questioned by the Court, he seemed to be dumb. Further investigation revealed the fact that he did not understand the first word of the English language. The Judge then tried to make it known to him that he was excused from any further jury duty. He could not comprehend, and the problem of how to get rid of him was finally solved by a Sheriff's deputy, who walked into the box and gently led him out. The remark was made that if all good citizens of the United States were as willing to serve on juries as this poor Russian, there would be no further complaint in that quarter.

There is the same difficulty this month in the Courts respecting the non-attendance of jurors as in terms past. Some of the presiding Judges have promptly imposed the full penalty upon delinquents, namely, $25 for each and every day's absence. In doing so they say, "We know that in many instances jury duty may justly be regarded as burdensome; but the law exacts it, and it is the duty of every good citizen to cheerfully and promptly attend when called upon to act in that capacity." Owing to the non-compliance with the law in this regard, extra panels of jurors, amounting in the aggregate to 650, have been ordered for next month.

The New-York and Brooklyn Congregational Society, held their semi-annual meeting yesterday, at the New-England Church, Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue. Several important matters came before the society for discussion, among them the question of the marriage law of the State of New-York and the question of the propriety of giving aid to the colored congregations of Brooklyn. Resolutions were passed indicative of the feeling of the Association on these and other matters. The session closed with public service in the Church in the evening. To-day a Conference of this denomination will be held in the same Church.

Coroner GAMBLE commenced an investigation yesterday in the case of Mrs. CATHERINE TOWERS, who was supposed to be murdered by her husband, and who was found dead in a shanty, as already reported. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. SHAW, when it was found that death was the result of intemperance. The inquest will be concluded to-day. The woman who slept in the shanty, Mrs. CAROLLTON, has reappeared, and will give her evidence at the investigation this morning. The husband, CHAS. TOWERS, still remains in the custody of the Police, and will be held to await the result of the inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of OTTO FIRTH, the boy who died from injuries received by being blown up by some damaged powder picked up in the street on Saturday. The Jury censured MATHEW MONAHAN, the carman; WM. GORDON and THOMAS FOSTER, the owner of the powder, for gross and culpable negligence. They were all held to answer in the sum of $500 bail.

Interesting meetings of the American Church Missionary Society were held at the Church of the Ascension yesterday. At the meeting last evening, addresses were delivered by Bishop VAIL, of Kansas, Rev. L. S. RISING, of Nevada, Rev. Dr. WHARTON, of Brookline, Mass., and Rev. Dr. TYNG.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but having no quorum, adjourned. On Tuesday next they will meet as a Board of County Canvassers.

Produce and merchandise were generally in limited demand yesterday, and prices in most instances closed in favor of buyers. Freights were inactive.

New-York.

Our returns from the State are not very full, but so far as they go they seem to indicate about 12,000 majority for FENTON. This may be reduced, but it is quite as likely to be increased. The majority in New-York and Kings was a heavy load to carry, but it seems that while we were piling up this astonishing figure, the rural districts were rapidly and surely whittling it down. It is a remarkable fact that from Champlain to Chautauqua, and from Essex to Suffolk, the various towns and counties—New-York and Brooklyn excepted—have materially increased their Republican, and to a considerable extent decreased their Democratic vote. The result is no longer doubtful, and Mayor HOFFMAN will not be under the necessity of resigning his chair in the City Hall to go to Albany.

The Contest and Its Results.

We are curious to see how the Democratic oracles will treat the result of Tuesday's work. When Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana rendered their verdict for Congress and against the President, the Democrats invented stories of marked though indecisive gains to lessen the mortification of defeat. "We have not won," they said, "but we have nearly done so; wait till next time." The pretence was as hollow as their previous boasting, but as it seemed to afford consolation in the midst of disaster, it had been unkind to raise a controversy on the subject.

What will the Democrats say now? The time for retrieving the losses of October has come and gone, and where are the predicted successes? The struggle on which they staked everything is over, and in what direction shall we look for the signs of growth of which we were forewarned? In what quarter of the extended field of battle may we discover traces of the strength which pledged itself to victory, or of the combinations which were to overcome all adversaries?

In this City, confessedly, the Democrats achieved wonders, not, however, by virtue of any particular form of national policy, but by reason of strictly municipal considerations having no direct bearing upon national issues. In Maryland also they have advanced, not because of an altered public opinion, but because agencies that were silenced during the rebellion are in full blast again. Allow, then, two Democratic gains for Congress in this City, one in Brooklyn and two in Maryland, and the whole story is told. Five gains altogether. And how many losses? One in New-Jersey, one in Michigan, two in Missouri, two in Wisconsin, three in New-York State. Outside of this City and Brooklyn, and always more than half-southern Maryland? Not a solitary Congressman has been added to the Democratic ranks; while the Republicans count nine accessions in districts hitherto Democratic.

But though the net result be thus favorable to the Republicans—though it assures us of a two-thirds majority in the next Congress, with a round dozen of members to spare—the circumstances which have almost everywhere attended the contest, are yet more conclusive as to the convictions predominant in the loyal States. For strike out of the reckoning this City and Brooklyn, and the rebel sympathizers of Maryland, and what State, North or West, affords consolation to the Democrats? In not one can they truthfully claim evidence of numerical progress. Everywhere the returns exhibit large Republican additions. Where formerly we battled against overwhelming odds, we now show growing power, as in tiny Delaware, whose radical Democratic majorities indicate a time not distant when even there Democratic domination shall be numbered with the things of the past. New-Jersey has planted herself squarely on the Republican platform. Michigan has, for the first time, made a clean sweep. Minnesota has rejected gallant soldiers solely because they allied themselves with the Democracy, and has reëlected her Republicans. Missouri has declared that there shall be no step backward. Kansas remains true to the traditions of her struggle for freedom. Illinois, Wisconsin and Massachusetts have rolled up Republican majorities larger than were ever known in their history. And the Empire State has more than overcome the unprecedented vote of this City.

Excepting only in Maryland, then, the Democrats have nowhere a decent pretext for exultation. Their shouts in this City are drowned in the thunder of the State. And the pleas on which they hoped to ride into power are ruled out and quashed in eight of the nine other States whose verdict we recorded yesterday.

It cannot be honestly alleged that in this extended and decisive conflict the Democrats have not had fair opportunities of developing their strength. The contrary is the case. They have had the advantage of fighting in the President's name, under the shelter of his policy, and aided with all the resources at his command. But for this circumstance their defeat had been more signal than it is. And the fact that despite these advantages they have been—not merely defeated, but—routed, scattered, and rendered practically powerless, is evidence of the deep-seated determination of the people. They will endure nothing that may contribute to the frustration of the work in which Congress is engaged. They will tolerate no interference by the Executive in matters controlled by themselves. Above all, they will repose no confidence, and vest no authority in the Democracy, which is gibbeted in their memories as the party which labored constantly, though happily ineffectually, throughout the war, to embarrass the operations of the Government, and so to aid the plans of its enemies.

From the verdict of Tuesday there is no appeal. The judgment rendered by four States a month ago was held up as one likely to be reversed. The argument has been heard, and nine States have disposed of the points in issue, finally, and with no chance of reversal. There is no further room for doubt or equivocation. The country indorses the action of Congress, upholds the Constitutional Amendment as the basis of compromise, and explicitly declares the Democratic Party unworthy of its confidence.

New-York City—Its Politics and Morals—Our Rural Critics.

About election time, even more than at other times, a large number of our country exchanges fall to abusing the City of New-York. They paint its wickedness as being something stupendous and unprecedented. The vice, lewdness, depravity, debauchery, drunkenness and Democracy of the Metropolis are dwelt upon in detail; and the extent and depth of each is usually spoken of as being entirely beyond the descriptive power of the rural intellect. We should imagine, however, that New-York must loom up in the imagination of the untraveled souls who live in the provinces beyond Harlem River, as a city of some ten thousand rum-shops, some five or ten thousand gambling-houses, an equal number of "bagnios," *and* a Common Council—the wretches connected with all of which institutions spend most of their time in swindling each other and voting the Democratic ticket. It is probable that Gen. BUTLER, in that rancid apostrophe which he addressed to his audience in City Hall Park on Saturday last, came nearer to giving the ex-urban idea of New-York than any outsider who had previously honored us with his addresses. It is no wonder that there are many respectable residents of the rural districts who count it an especial favor of Providence that their lines are cast far beyond the lines of this American Sodom—though at the same time it must always seem an anomaly and a marvel that so large a number of them should find it in their heart to pursue so perseveringly the purpose of obtaining a permanent or temporary residence among us. As, upon the whole, the least obnoxious supposition, we must presume that not a few of them come to New-Sodom for the reason JOHN G. SAXE recently gave for migrating here from Vermont—"to find an opportunity of voting the Democratic ticket."

We have papers and preachers in New-York itself whose language justifies the fearful pictures of our condition that are given in the country press and pulpits—especially, as we said before, about election times. With the greatest gusto they uncover every foul spot there is on the island, and elaborately descant upon the various obnoxious characteristics and appearances which distinguish each of them. By signalizing especially and exclusively the *evil* there is in the City, as is frequently done, it is made to assume in the minds of narrow and uninformed people a magnitude infinitely greater than it would have if seen in the light of its surroundings, and as related to other elements of an opposite character. The point of view is an attractive one, and furnishes such fine opportunities for eloquent denunciation and righteous fury, that not only do rural moralists constantly point their themes by referring to the immoralities of New-York, but they find that they are bolstered up at once in their estimate of us, and in their estimate of their own virtuous superiority, by the resounding declamations that come from the City itself.

Now, although New-York has just given a Democratic majority of between forty and fifty thousand votes, we humbly protest before our rural revilers that this does not prove the total depravity of the City. We assure them that, though this inference may appear to them to be legitimately drawn from certain authentic facts which they have heard about New-York, it is nevertheless totally false. It might seem strange to them were we to give them the information that the immense majority of the million inhabitants of this metropolis are not ignorant, debauched, depraved and criminal men and women, but are intelligent, virtuous and healthy to a degree that we believe has never yet been reached in any city on the globe; and that they obtain their livelihood by honest industry in all those avocations which contribute to the happiness and glory of man, to the wealth of the nation, and the advancement of the world. It may seem strange to those outside of the City, who have never taken the trouble to make an enlarged and complete study of all the phases of its existence and activity, when we say that the general standard of character and morals which has been reached in New-York is quite as high as can be found in any community of a million in any part of the country, rural or urban. We know that these statements will seem very strange to those of our honest country friends who are constantly contemplating the vice and immorality of New-York City; but if they could be brought to survey less exclusively such foul spots as are most prominent to partial and hasty observers, and pay some attention to the great broad facts of metropolitan life, character and action in all their phases and as related to all classes, we feel quite sure they would come to the same conclusion as we have expressed. We, therefore, humbly ask our cotemporaries in all the hamlets, villages and towns that are beyond hearing of the City Hall bell, to modify the denunciation of our moral character which they will feel disposed to indulge in when they learn the result of Tuesday's election in the City.

We haven't very much to say for our City Government. We are fain to confess that that particular department of our affairs has fallen into bad hands, and is just about as badly managed as can possibly be conceived. But we submit that there are special reasons for this which do not apply to other matters. And we only beg our country friends not to imagine that in regard to general character, morals, manners, and modes of life, the denizens of the Metropolis are utterly lost beyond all hope of redemption.

Responsibility.

One thing to be steadily kept in view by the party which has been victorious in this election is *their responsibility for the good government of the country.* They do not stand in the position of an ordinary legislative majority. In all that appertains to national affairs, their will is supreme. They can override the vetoes of the Executive in nearly every one of the Northern States. They have equally shown their power in Congress to give effect to great measures of national concern, despite the President's constitutional right of dissent. They enjoy, to-day, and are likely to enjoy in the next Congress, a power of control over all that belongs to the government of the country, to which there is neither check nor limit, to say nothing of precedent. It is scarcely possible to measure the scope of the authority now vested in the Legislative branch of the Government. The temporary deposit of supreme power in that branch may be a necessity growing out of the insurrection; and regarded in that light, the exercise of such power will not be held to be intolerable by loyal men. But those who have the greatest dread of the dominance of sectionalism, let it come from what quarter it may, most sincerely pray that compromise ground may be speedily found, so that the functions of government may be performed as they were before the insurrectionary epoch, and that each department of the Administration may repossess its constitutional force.

Until that result is obtained, there surely rests upon the Legislative majorities in the States recently heard from, a heavy responsibility to use their power with the utmost discretion. He must be a very confident man who will affirm that the anxieties and difficulties which affect our Government centre alone upon the question of admitting or refusing to admit certain States upon their individual conformity to given Congressional enactments. Outside of, and beyond all that bears directly upon restoration, are issues of a far-reaching character, involving the maintenance of the national influence, the national credit and the national dignity abroad. It can hardly be wise to put forward strong pretensions to a potential authority in the concerns of other communities, until we show that we have compassed a solution of the difficulties which have so long beset ourselves.

Impartial Suffrage at the South.

Judge REAGAN's plan of suffrage, embodied in a letter addressed to Gov. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, appears to excite considerable attention in that State and in parts of Louisiana. During his confinement at Fort Warren Judge REAGAN addressed the people of his State in favor of impartial suffrage, as a measure that must eventually follow the conferring of civil rights upon the freedmen, and one calculated to conciliate the public sentiment of the North. He has now returned to the subject, fortified by the demands which have since been made upon the South, and convinced more strongly than ever of the wisdom and even the necessity of doing something speedily to secure to the States a restoration of their privileges in the Union. He is not an advocate of negro suffrage in the sense in which that measure is ordinarily understood. Indeed, he is not for universal suffrage in any case, whether as applied to white or black. He urges the adoption of a qualified suffrage, applied alike to both races; the qualification he recommends being an ability to read intelligently in the English language. The following paragraph from his letter indicates the scope of his proposition, and the general reasoning which induces him to press it upon the Southern people:

"Now it becomes us to consider whether we cannot satisfy this demand, and at the same time avoid the loss of our own rights and the dangers of universal negro suffrage. I think this may be done by conferring the elective franchise on those of them who are possessed of sufficient intelligence to exercise it; and by making the test which shall secure this standard of intelligence apply to such of the white race as should be hereafter admitted to its exercise. For a limitation which would only affect the negroes, and allow whites of a less degree of intelligence, according to the standard adopted, to vote, would do no good toward securing the great ends we desire to attain. I have not doubted, since soon after our overthrow, that we had sooner or later to decide between negro suffrage in this qualified form and universal negro suffrage. And now I tell you that those who oppose negro suffrage in this qualified form, elect, by this act, to force universal negro suffrage on the country, and ought to be, and will be, held responsible by our people for it when it comes, and they ought no longer to be allowed to shield themselves under pretended ignorance from the consequences of such criminal demagoguery. And if this plan, or some equivalent one, be not adopted by our Legislature, the day is not far distant when the people of this State will hold them responsible for having refused to see and comprehend these facts, and thereby forcing on this State the disfranchisement of the whites, as well as universal suffrage."

It were well for the South if the great fact which has forced itself upon Judge REAGAN's mind were frankly recognized by the leaders of Southern opinion. For howsoever unpalatable it may be, he overestimates neither its present influence nor the result to which it tends. The present is the only time which the South will have to consider the compromise tendered for its adoption, or to offer in lieu of it some other distinct proposition. If the proposed Constitutional Amendment is not acceptable because, among other things, it bases representation on electors instead of population, and thereby in effect imposes a penalty for the disfranchisement of the negroes—let some substitute be suggested, that will at least show a willingness in some manner to satisfy the Northern sense of justice. Anything rather than inaction. Anything rather than a dogged refusal to adapt the position of the South to its altered circumstances and relations. If not the Congressional plan, what then?

The spirit which has prompted Judge REAGAN to encounter the prejudices and passions of his neighbors, is worthy of praise. His courage and his sagacity are equally commendable. Nor should the temper in which his arguments have been noted and discussed by influential Southern journals be overlooked. Local opinion must be advancing when the editors of newspapers find themselves free to deal with the letter on its merits, and to reason as to the feasibility of its suggestions without resorting to threats or abuse. The New-Orleans *Times*, for instance, states Judge REAGAN's case temperately, and submits objections to it fairly. The *Picayune*, with more significance, observes that the fact that Judge REAGAN's views "are not at once unanimously rejected, but received in a spirit of deliberation by many Southern journals, supports our remark, that *continued exclusion would ultimately tend to discussions, possibly to serious dissensions in the South, as to the policy demanded by the situation.*" There can be no reasonable doubt upon the subject. Political zealots may avow a preference for continued exclusion over conditional admission, and the pride of the Southern people may at the moment prompt them to echo the indignant rejection of the terms submitted. But such a state of things will do its work. Discussions as to the do-nothing policy will arise. Dissensions will follow discussion, as the *Picayune* predicts. And in the end the South will, for its own sake, consent to compromise. Judge REAGAN would prudently meet the demands of the North in a manner that would satisfy the national idea of justice, and yet inflict no dangerous conditions upon the South. In this respect, and for this reason, he is a safer counsellor than the politicians who have until now been heard as exponents of Southern opinion.

We believe, however, that Judge REAGAN will not long stand alone. Impartial suffrage has other friends, though the form in which they favor it differs from his. A property qualification, applicable alike to all citizens hereafter enfranchised, has more advocates than this test of intelligence, and though its logical relation to democratic institutions may not be susceptible of proof, a good deal may undoubtedly be said in its support, with more special reference to feasibility. There might be a dispute concerning a man's ability to read intelligently; there could be none concerning his possession of a specified amount of real property. The suggestion has been made in some quarters that the South should apply to its freedmen the property standard which New-York applies to its colored citizens; and for immediate purposes the concession might be sufficient. Certainly, New-York could not consistently demand more from the South than it enforces in its own borders.

If the Southern people will persist in turning a deaf ear to the advocates of the Constitutional Amendment, may they not be induced to heed the admonitions and to consider the suggestions of one of their own leaders? Judge REAGAN, at any rate, is entitled to their attention.

The Greek Question in Europe.

While M. GUIZOT was Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, under the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the question of the misrule of the Greeks by the Turkish Government came up in the Chambers. Among many other good things which that statesman and historian then said was this: that "every people have a right to demand to be humanely and reasonably governed." He was most certainly right, and many other people, besides the Greek, could or would say the same. But it seems that the Turkish Government did not heed the advice, and in regard to its Greek subjects it acted as if an inhuman and unreasonable Government was all that a people had a right to expect.

Hence came the many complications of Turkey with European Powers; hence came the Crimean war; hence came the present insurrection of the Candiotes on the Island of Crete. And this insurrection is of grave importance, and it is daily assuming more extended proportions. There is some religious interest that Russia has connected with it. The "Czar of all the Russias," as the Emperor is diplomatically called, is for all those professing the faith of the Greek Church what the Pope is for the Catholics. He is, in fact, the Pope of the Greeks. He has, therefore, in common with his people, a special interest in the protection of the religious and, as he may assume, the political rights of all those subjects of Turkey belonging to his church and acknowledging him as their spiritual chief. Being at the same time a temporal power and able to put millions of soldiers into the field, all of which the Pope cannot do, the Czar can more effectually enforce his protection and thus more effectively create sympathy for his plans. These remarks apply to the Greek subjects of Turkey generally, among whom for the last thirty years the wildest hopes have been nourished of Russian interference and Russian protection. But among the inhabitants of Turkey there are other Christians besides the Greeks. There are Catholics and Protestants as well. Moveover, there are some very weighty political interest connected with this Eastern question, as it is named, which touches France as well as England, and in which Austria is not less involved.

It was for this reason that, beginning with the successful "secession" of Greece from Turkey in 1827, the Western Powers not only claimed, but exercised, the right of interfering between Turkey and its subjects. About the same time there was trouble in Egypt and Syria, when the Western Powers interfered. Again, in 1840, in Beyrout, England compelled the Pacha of Egypt to accept peace. At the time of the persecution of the Christians in the Levant, in 1860, France intervened, and sent troops there to restore and to maintain order. And now the difficulties between the Christians on the Island of Crete and the Turks is again attracting the attention of Western Europe, not only on account of its religious importance, but for its political bearing, as well as on account of the solemn engagements the Governments of Western Europe have hitherto entered into, not only with Russia, but among themselves, and with Turkey. Those engagements, of course, speak only of "Christians;" but as the Greeks are Christians the obligation to protect them is all the same. Let us now revert to some of those treaty stipulations to which we have alluded.

In the first protocol of the Congress of Paris of 1856 the fourth paragraph of the preliminary project of peace, as signed by the Plenipotentiaries of France, England, Austria and Turkey, is inserted. In that fourth paragraph it is said that the surest way to pacify the Christians in the East is to secure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights; and as this "preliminary project" was agreed to before the Congress assembled, it was further declared that, "in case of peace, Russia should be invited to join in this declaration." At the opening of the Congress this "preliminary project" was submitted and adopted, and Russia *did* join in it. While this was a significant declaration, by which Turkey admitted the right not only, but even the duty of the four Christian Powers to interfere in her domestic affairs, it was nothing but what Turkey had admitted long before. We confess to the fault, in this instance, of writing history backward, but for the logical order of the thing we had to do it for this once.

That declaration in 1856 was a mere sequence of former engagements. On the 6th of July, 1827, a treaty was signed between France, Russia and England on one side, and Turkey on the other—the battle of Navarino having decided the contest—by which the independence of Greece, under the Government of CAPO D'ISTRIA and the protection of the allied Powers, without any definite limits, was finally conceded and established. On the 8th of December, 1828, the three allied Powers—Russia, France and England—in conference at London, decided to erect Greece into a Kingdom, either with or without the consent of Turkey. On the same day a dispatch was sent to Constantinople, informing the representative of the Government of CAPO D'ISTRIA of this conclusion, which note, among other things, contained the declaration that "the islands of Chio, *Candia* and Samos will not be included in the projected Kingdom." For, said the allied European Powers, while it is thought impossible to reunite them with Greece, yet as one of them has maintained its independence for seven years and the other is still in insurrection, the allied Powers believe it their duty to declare that these islands will have the benefits of the provisions of the Treaty of London of 1827. This dispatch was simultaneously delivered at Constantinople by Gen. GUILLEMINOT] for France, Lord STRATFORD CANNING for England, and DE RIBEAUPIERRE for Russia.

Yet for the new Kingdom no King could be found. In February, 1830, the freshly created crown was offered to Prince LEOPOLD, of Coburg, who lately died as the King of the Belgians. He refused, and gave at length the reasons for his refusal—reasons which show the deep foresight of the man. The events of 1866 prove that in 1830 he clearly saw the trouble coming. He declined the proffered honor, believing, as he said in a written reply, that the proposed limits of Greece were unnatural and entirely too small, that Samos and Candia ought to be joined to New Greece, and also other islands principally inhabited by Greeks. For, said he, if those islands remain with Turkey, the maladministration of the Mussulman Government will foster continuous turmoil and embroil the Western Powers in endless trouble to preserve peace, besides keeping Greece herself always uneasy. On the 20th of February, 1830, the representatives of the treaty powers, assembled in conference at London, answered his objections. One passage occurs in this answer which we will reproduce. After referring to the fact that the islands of Chio, Samos and Candia are destined to remain under Turkish dominion, and that it was not intended to give the Sovereign of the new Kingdom any power to interfere in the internal administration of these islands by the Turkish Government, they proceed: "However, the allied Powers are impressed to declare to Pince LEOPOLD, for the satisfaction of his Highness, that, by virtue of the engagements which they have entered into by common accord, they believe themselves bound to assure to the inhabitants of Candia and Samos security against all molestation." "In case that the authority of Turkey should be exercised in a manner to wound humanity, each of the allied Powers, without entering into any formal or special engagement to that effect, believes it to be its duty to interpose its influence with the Porte to secure to the inhabitants of the islands mentioned protection against oppressive and arbitrary acts." Prince LEOPOLD still refusing, this reply of the Conference at London was communicated to the Government of the Sultan, at Constantinople, on April 8, 1830, and in the note covering this reply the following passage is worth repeating: "The three allied Cabinets are pleased to believe that the Sublime Porte, from its own wisdom, will be convinced that the neighborhood of location and the connection of religion which unite the Greeks of Samos and Candia with the subjects of the new State (Greece) demands an administration at once equitable and mild as the best means to maintain its dominions."

Such are the engagements to protect the Christian subjects of Turkey—Greeks, Catholics and all—from Mussulman misrule. In these engagements Russia, France and England joined; and, as we have shown, in the Congress at Paris, at which all the other European Powers were also represented, these engagements were, if not literally, yet substantially renewed. It is not to be believed that any one of these Powers will now recede from what it has promised to do for the Christians in Turkey. Political interests may work a diversion in the means to be employed, but nothing can avert the result, that the situation of the Christians in Turkey will ere long lead to some grand complication, full with important changes in the condition of Eastern Europe. As Austria, being driven out of Germany, will have to seek some field of fame and aggrandizement toward the East, she also will be in the fray. But what the result of all may ultimately be, we do not foresee nor will we venture to predict.

AN EPOCH.—It appears that out of twenty-two, odd, thousand votes cast in the Eighth District for Congressional candidates, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON received *eight*. If the stringent rules of the ballot did not forbid, it would be satisfactory to record and embalm the names of this independent and gallant minority. As marking an epoch in the progress of the race, their names, however, may be held of less significance by posterity than their symbolical number. Thus it has been in times past. Of the Septuagint—the seventy (or seventy-two) learned Jews to whom we all owe so much of our sacred histories—not an individual name of popular significance is extant. No *one* of the Jewish Sanhedrim of two thousand years ago, or of the French Sanhedrim of sixty years ago, presents to-day a name to conjure by. The Venetian Council of Ten represent an epoch in government, and nothing more. Few care to recall the names of OCTAVIUS, ANTONY and LEPIDUS, in connection with the Roman Triumvirate. And yet, if there were no social and political etiquette in the way, how satisfactory it would be to call the valiant Eight who have led the way in this movement toward universal enfranchisement by their proper names! Their history *will*, some day, be written by some learned pundit, who may properly call it: "The Reformed Congress; or, The Modern Octatenque."

A FEARFUL PROSPECT.—Gen. BUTLER, having been elected to Congress, is likely to be afforded an opportunity of carrying out the terrible threats he has been making against President JOHNSON. But we judge that there is danger of his weakening himself by undertaking too much. For it appears from speeches recently made by himself, as well as by his principal backer, WENDELL PHILLIPS, that BUTLER is almost as bitterly opposed to Gen. GRANT as he is to the President. The charges against GRANT are no less serious than those against JOHNSON—the former being jointly responsible with the latter for the New-Orleans massacre, the Memphis riot, and the Baltimore troubles, as he was also a joint partner in the President's Western tour. BUTLER's dealing with GRANT will also be enlivened by his personal vindictiveness toward the head of the army, which has been so long restrained. It came near finding vent a year ago, when BUTLER had a book printed (which for some reason has not yet been published) showing up GRANT in a style more pungent than complimentary—so we are informed. Neither is BUTLER likely to confine himself to GRANT and JOHNSON when he gets going. He has accounts, not merely political, to settle with SHERMAN; and there are a number of distinguished officers, of only less fame, such as Gens. GILMORE and Baldy SMITH, and Admiral PORTER, who cannot be overlooked, and might as well be knocked down in the general *melée*. In fact, when BUTLER gets into Congress he will have to lay around him right and left, if he means to get even with all who have been the objects of his wrath. We are glad that a year must intervene before he takes his seat and opens out.

LABOR IN VAIN.—The Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District did his best to conciliate the large Fenian vote in the Sixth Ward. The result, we regret to say, was not as satisfactory as might have been expected. The Sixth, in fact, responded to an appeal which has been steady and urgent for several months, of recording 374 votes for the Republican candidate, against 2,520 votes for the Democratic nominee—another illustration of the ingratitude of republics.

NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN.—Mr. THOMAS CORNELL, Union Republican, is elected in the Thirteenth (Ulster and Greene) District in place of Mr. TUTHILL, Democrat, as at first announced. This is another Republican gain, and leaves the new delegation, 21 Republican Union, including Mr. STEWART, of the Sixth City District, to 10 Democratic, including Mr. W. E. ROBINSON, of the Third Brooklyn District.

The Commercial Condition of Germany.

A gentleman in this city recently received by steamers several letters from his business correspondents in Germany, from two of which, dated Cologne, we are permitted to make the following extracts:

"We have at present a very unpleasant guest at Cologne—the cholera. It is not yet very severe, but still epedemic; about twenty cases are reported daily. Of politics I will not write, as the Cable probably brings all news worthy of being reported. [Unfortunately this is not so, though it ought to be.—ED. TIMES.] *Here it is generally believed, that war will break out again next Spring. All securities are down, and confidence is not restored. May God avert it.*"

The following, speaking of the feeling in the annexed provinces, is also interesting:

"Several of the annexed provinces cannot as yet adapt themselves to the new order of things; they mostly hate the prospect of being made to serve in the army. The commercial condition during the war was deplorable enough. Though the Rhine provinces have been saved from the direct operations of war, yet everything is still partially passive, and our indirect losses we shall long have yet to suffer."

Amusements.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—It is no easy matter to dramatize a work toward which public attention has been so thoroughly directed as upon Mr. READE's remarkable novel of "Griffith Gaunt." Mr. DALY has undertaken the task, and he has performed it in a remarkably short space of time. He has not exhausted the novel, but he has made a strong selection from it. Made hastily it went slowly last night. Curtailed and pruned it will become, we think, a powerful drama. In its present shape it possesses the merit of culmination—the trial scene being especially strong and good. The performance was careful in all respects. We lack time to speak of it at length. The scene to which we have referred, was saved in every way by the splendid acting of ROSE ETTINGE. The lady, as we have heretofore had occasion to say, is natural, earnest, and intense. It would be difficult, we think, to select a better *Kate Peyton*—the part requiring, as our readers know, a greater range of thought and feeling than is presented in the ordinary run of characters vouchsafed to the cotemporary drama. Several of Miss ETTINGE's best efforts last night were marred by very obvious dullness on the part of her associates, as also were the efforts of other artists, to whom we shall at another time return. We desire simply to say that the piece was a success, and that it is likely to keep the stage for many weeks.

The Artist Fund Society.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Artist Fund Society opened last evening, at the National Academy of Design, with a collection of pictures which, in variety and general excellence, has rarely been equalled in this City. The most prominent American artists are represented by characteristic works, and there is also a number of pictures by foreign artists of distinction. Several fine portraits by STUART, and one by GAINSBOROUGH, are among the gems of the collection. The collection of water-colors is large and very interesting, and will attract attention as the first exhibition of the kind ever attempted on so extensive a scale in this City. CHARLES PARSONS is represented by a beautiful picture called "Frenchman's Bay," and by a magnificent India ink drawing, the "Monitor *Weehawken* in a storm;" SAMUEL PROUT by two interesting drawings; TURNER by two; the HILLS by three or four; STANFIELD by two vigorous sketches. These names suffice to indicate the general charcter of the collection, to which we shall refer again.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Prime wheat is quoted to-day at $2 05 per 100 pounds. Fine crushed sugar, $11 65 per 100 pounds. Oolong, $10 51½ per pounds. There is some activity in mining shares: Belcher, 61; Empire Mill, 120; Yellow Jacket, 690; Ophir, 90; Chollar, 112; Savage, 1,475; Imperial, 106.

Legal tenders, 70½.

Collision in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The steamer *Java*, from Liverpool, while coming up the harbor to-day, collided with the schooner *J. McCloskey*, Capt. CROWELL, hence for New-York with a cargo of linseed, staving a hole in the schooner's side, so that she partly filled with water. The schooner was towed to the flats at East Boston, where she will be pumped out and repaired.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 7 by Ocean Telegraph.

Recognition of the Prussian Annexations by Great Britain.

Preparations to Resist a Fenian Uprising in Ireland.

Re-establishment of Constitutional Government in Hungary.

Russia Seconding Prussia in the Principalities.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Insurrection in Candia.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

The British Government Recognizes the Prussian Annexations.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Great Britain has withdrawn her Legation from Saxony, thereby recognizing the incorporation of Saxony with the Kingdom of Prussia.

FENIANISM.

Preparations to Resist a Rising in Ireland.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

It is said that preparations are quietly in progress in Ireland to meet a possible rising.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Hospodar Recognized by the Russian Government.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Czar of Russia has formally recognized the Hospodar.

AUSTRIA.

Probable Appointment of a Hungarian Ministry.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has resolved to appoint a Hungarian Ministry.

CANDIA.

The Insurrection Reported to be at an End.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

It is stated that the insurrection in Candia has ended.

Another Report by Way of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

An insurrection has commenced in Candia, and it is officially stated that three fights had occurred at Geliada, in which the insurgents lost 112 killed.

All the Sphakiot chiefs, thirty in number, have submitted. AKIFF PACHA will be Governor of the island.

A further concession for the Christians from the Sultan is expected.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 7—Noon.

The market for Cotton is not so firm. Prices have declined ¼d., and the sales to-day are but 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 15d.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 7—Evening.

The Tallow market is firm. Petroleum heavy.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 7—Noon.

Consols for Money open at 89⅜.
Illinois Central Shares, 77.
Erie Railway, 51.
United States Five-Twenties, 68¼.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 7—Evening.

Illinois Central Shares, 77.
Erie Railway, 51.
United States Five Twenties, 68¼.
Consols for Money, 89¼.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 7—Noon.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, touched here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

The mails by the steamship *Java* reached this City, from Boston, at a late hour last night.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Plebiscite in Venetia and its Results—The Departure of the Austrians—Entry of the Italian Troops into Venice—The New-York and Mediterranean Steamship Line—Changes in Florence.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866.

Three days ago the plebiscite was put in force in the province of Venetia, with what result is already known. It was the last step necessary to be taken to complete the Union which has been the object of so many efforts and anxieties. There are several hundred Venetians residing in Florence, and as the privilege was accorded to them of giving their votes upon the question of the union of their forces with the new Kingdom, arrangements were made for having it done in a formal manner, and with some *eclat*. A procession was formed in front of the municipal palace, and with banners and a band of music marched to the palace of the Uffizj, where the votes were deposited. Thousands of the population lined the streets, or followed the procession, manifesting by the clapping of hands, and other signs, their approbation of a decision already arrived at, and which was only to be recorded in due form. Hundreds of banners hanging from the fronts of the houses, and lighted up by a bright Autumn sun, gave new cheerfulness to the scene already sufficiently gay. All day long the Florentines made festa, not by noisy demonstrations, but by promenades, and felicitations and good-natured gossip.

THE DEPARTURE OF AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS.

The last Austrian soldier has left the Venetian territory, and, on Sunday next, four days from this, the King will make his ceremonious entry into the "City of the Doges." Ended the affair of Venetia, the people of Italy will have leisure to direct their attention more exclusively to Rome. If the terms of the French Convention are honestly carried out, one cannot see why immediate and radical changes must not follow the close of the French occupation. The Pontiff will not be able to muster, or maintain, a sufficient military force to make sure his temporal rule, and if the doctrine of non-intervention is carried out, the Government of His Holiness must fall. Every day will increase the interest in the question of Rome, as the end of the year approaches. Meanwhile, the letter-writers at Rome are amusing themselves with a good story about the ex-King, FRANCIS of Naples. With his trunks all packed for leaving the Eternal City, he now acknowledges that the Italian Kingdom is a reality, and instead of making any further pretentions to the throne of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is, for the future, to dispute with VICTOR EMMANUEL a claim to the crown of Italy. Whether Cardinal ANTONELLI, or some other one down there, has "put him up to it," is not stated, but the "dodge," as a last resort, may be considered a clever one, and FRANCIS II. may have wit or weakness enough to seize upon it.

ENTRY OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS.

The entrance of the Italian troops into the city of Venice was the occasion of an enthusiastic joy bordering on frenzy. According to the accounts, the Grand Canal and the Piazza of St. Mark have not witnessed a scene so brilliant since the ancient time. Banners and festive hangings displayed everywhere, innumerable gondolas gaily decorated, with the shouts of the men and the waving of the handkerchiefs of the fair Venetians, left nothing to be found fault with on the score of patriotic ardor. But it is expected that all this will be cast into the shade by the demonstrations reserved for the entrance of the King. The most skeptical can no longer doubt that the desire of the Venetians to be Italian subjects is hearty, sincere and universal. Among tens of thousands of votes cast, only now and then was depsited a perverse No.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

I find there is an error in the supposition that the Italian Government has already granted a subsidy of $160,000 a year to the New-York and Mediterranean Steamship Company. The proposition has been made, but has not yet been acted upon, and it is thought that it will not be until there is a change in one or another department of the Ministry. The realization of the project of a line of steamers between Italy and our country is looked forward to with pleasure, but not with so much present hope, so far as Government aid is concerned, as could be wished. The benefits resulting from the establishment of such means of communication would be great, and common to both countries; but it is evident that carrying out the project must depend principally upon the interest manifested by that country which has the most energy and capital.

Your remarks upon this subject, which I turned into Italian, have been copied into several journals, and by this and other evidence it is clear that the Italians watch with eager interest the development of a project which promises so much benefit to the commerce of the country, and will do all they can to carry it out.

CHANGES IN FLORENCE.

Persons who have not been in Florence for several years are frequently told that on their return they will not know the city, so many changes have been made. Certainly much has been done, and changes are still going on, and many of them are real improvements. Happily, however, for those who come here to enjoy the art and antiquities of the middle ages, the general aspect of the ancient capital is not changed. The removal of the walls will be a loss to those who have wandered for years in their shadows, and have found a picturesque beauty in their gray and crumbling towers. They are already broken down in several places, and their destruction is slowly but steadily going on. As one observes the great masses of masonry tumbling to the ground, by the process of mining, a certain respect is felt for the men of four or five centuries ago who could build in so faithful and thorough a manner. Ten years are allowed for the removal of the walls, but it is probable that they will disappear much within so extended a period. It is the intention to preserve the old gateways, not only as monuments to indicate to those who come after, the present limits of the city, but as objects of picturesque antiquity, with many interesting historic associations.

A contract has been made for the introduction of water into Florence from a valley behind Fiesole. The present supply is not sufficient for a city with a population already so considerable, and now evidently destined to be gradually augmented by the increased activity of industrial life. A foreign company have undertaken the work of building the aqueduct, and it will be completed in a very few years, or months, if laborers can be found who will work with any energy, a thing here not always to be calculated upon with any great confidence. If Florence could have a few of the fountains which ornament Rome, it would add one more to its many other attractions. The fountains are already here, at least the marble structure, but they run no water. As a wandering acquaintance of ours said, who thought he was flashing out some wonderful original wit, it is the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The last time that the comparison should ever be made.

Besides widening and embellishing with large buildings several of the thoroughfares connecting the central parts of the city, much has been done for the improvement of shops in which the finer articles of merchandise are sold. Some of these are now so elegant, both as to the manner in which they are fitted up and the articles of taste which they contain, that they would do no discredit to the best streets of Paris. Indeed, the style adopted seems peculiar to Florence. The façade is formed of a plating of marbles, combined with mahogany, oak and other woods, preserving their natural color and made brilliant with varnish, or with gilded ornaments, upon a ground painted and polished in imitation of ebony. The Florentines look with great satisfaction upon this new splendor, so strongly in contrast with the shabby shop-fronts of the ancient time. The dandies, with their handsome trowsers fitting as close as the skin, seem never to grow tired of walking up and down, admiring the splendid jewelry behind the great sheets of plate-glass, in which they themselves are also reflected. Much of the showy elegance of Turin has been introduced here, and it must be acknowledged that there are many examples of good taste, although, perhaps, too exclusively French for those who are making attempts to be intensely national.

PERSONAL.

We have had several distinguished visitors here of late, among them M. JULES FAVRE, the great French lawyer, and leader of the Opposition in the French Chamber. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess MARIA, of Russia, is lodged in the villa of Prince DEMIDOF for the Winter. And then there are Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord RUSSELL come to make a closer inspection of the condition of Italy. There are a good many Germans here, and as the Prussians, by their victories, have helped so much the Italian cause, they are received with different feelings than of old.

Considerable numbers of our countrymen are arriving here, although not so many as might be expected, considering how many are now in Europe. Cholera has now nearly disappeared in the Italian cities, where it has prevailed during the Summer, and the season is now sufficiently advanced to make it pleasant to begin the usual Italian tour.

I am requested, by Americans residing here, to say that those coming with letters of credit, in drawing money, would do well not to confine themselves to correspondents, but trust to the open market in the present deranged state of the Italian currency. ANGELO.

FRANCE.

Napoleon Anxious to Remain on Good Terms with the United States—The Russian Phantom—The United States Now Responsible for Mexico—The Situation in Italy—Health of the Emperor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866.

I hear it from every side that the Emperor is anxious to remain on good terms with the United States; that he intends to more than execute, so to speak, his obligations with our Government on the Mexican business; that 5,000 men will be brought home next month, and the remainder of the army, about 12,000 men, early in the Spring; so that the total evacuation will have been accomplished long before the time agreed on, and finally that he intends to have this matter understood and arranged before the new American Minister enters on his duties here.

If this be really His Majesty's intentions there can be no cause for dispute between the two countries, for the whole American people will, no doubt, willingly accept this solution of the Mexican question as satisfactory, and as the best of evidence that His Majesty desires to remain on good terms with our Government. Gen. DIX's ministry will therefore commence on quite a different footing from that which we had at first reason to expect; his bed of thorns is transformed into a bed of roses, and on every side he will meet nothing but protestations of good-will and a desire to cultivate good relations between the two countries.

THE RUSSIAN PHANTOM.

Certain writers, whether from good or bad motives I don't know, pretend that the French Government has been forced into this conciliatory attitude toward the United States by the fear of an alliance between the United States and Russia, and of the isolated and inferior position which would eventually be thrust upon France by this alliance. But however much thought the good relations between the United States and Russia may have given the Emperor, I do not believe that his action is to be attributed to this motive. I believe, on the contrary, that the Emperor recognizes in his heart the right which the United States assert in regard to Mexico, for he has a mind large enough to cover the whole case, and sense enough in judging a question to place himself in the shoes of the antagonistic party, and to look at it from their point of view.

Everybody admits that the late war in Germany only unsettled affairs, and that the stereotyped phrase that Europe stands on a volcano was never more true than now. A dispute with the United States about so dead a question as that of Mexico would not only be a crime but an absurdity into which the Emperor is not likely to fall. His eyes are at last well opened about Mexico, and he cannot be deceived again.

If, then, the Emperor so frankly recognizes his error and advances the time of the evacuation, the United States can afford not only to be satisfied, but to be lenient as to the mode of evacuation. That is to say, the United States can afford not to throw obstacles in the way of any just measures the French Government may wish to adopt to secure the interests of its citizens holding claims against Mexico. The French people who are to-day the creditors of the failing Mexican Empire were drawn into the speculation by the attitude and the influence of the French Government, and they ought to get their money repaid in some way or other. While driving out the monarchy in Mexico, and thus saving the great principle involved in the question, the United States can afford not to be exacting for the rest.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The Government people in France now pretend that the United States, in driving MAXIMILIAN out of Mexico, assume upon themselves the moral responsibility of the future of that country. They pretend that the United States is morally bound to see that there is a good Government in Mexico; that the State debts be paid, and that the peaceable citizens be protected from anarchy and brigandism. It is a big work they thus put upon our shoulders, for Marshal FOREY said it would take a quarter of a century and fifty thousand foreign soldiers to make a quiet country of it; and as for the debt, every one can count it up, and it is no trifle.

Thus in France it is understood, and they want us to know that they understand it. Mexico is now going to become a grave question for the United States—in fact, the gravest question with which their future appears for the moment charged.

As regards MAXIMILIAN, the tragedy approaches its end. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, has dispatched with haste a vessel to Mexico, with a letter of advice to MAXIMILIAN to abdicate and return home. The Empress CHARLOTTE remains in the same condition of mind, and it is the opinion of every one here that when MAXIMILIAN receives his brother's letter he will abdicate at once and return home.

VENETIA.

The evacuation of Venetia by the Austrians, and its occupation by the Italians, appears to have taken place with regularity, and, in general, with a considerable show of courtesy on both sides. The Italians showed hostility to the traitors they found in the country—that is to say, to certain Venetians who had taken service under the Austrian Government, and here and there a demonstration was made by the lowest class of the population. The arrival of the Italian soldiers was greeted everywhere with frantic demonstrations of delight, of course, for they are a nation of children, and all their demonstrations attain the limits of reason. The technicalities insisted on by France—that is to say, the formality of receiving Venetia from France, and afterward voting whether they were Italians or not, produced a profound irritation throughout Italy, as well it might, and the people of Italy appear as anxious to get rid of their friends as their enemies. The fact is, the Austrians—taking advantage of this feeling—have almost been able to intervert positions in Italy, and to make the French hated and themselves liked. Custozza was enough of a humiliation, and it was forced. The French, if they had been as happily inspired as they usually are, would not have added to this a useless and gratuitous one. I am glad to see, however, that people in France are not exactly sure whether they have acted right in the matter or not. But the thing is well done; all the forms have been fulfilled, and future difficulties provided against. Beside, the principal of the vote has been again been put on record, and that is so much gained in the cause of freedom. Nearly everybody has voted "Yes," as it was well known they would do; but that makes no difference, the principle involved has been reaffirmed and strengthened.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.

The Emperor and Empress have returned to Paris from Biarritz and His Majesty appears in reasonable good health. He will undoubtedly resume his ordinary course of life.

M. THOUVENEL.

The death of M. THOUVENEL was a great loss to the Emperor, for it is well known that His Majesty consulted him about all important affairs of State. It will be remarked that in the note in the *Moniteur* announcing his death, his name is connected with the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. The funeral, which took place yesterday at the expense of the State, was a very splendid affair.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

There is an uneasy feeling here about Spain. Revolution is hatching there, and may break out any day. In the meantime, Marshal O'DONNELL has taken up his residence at Paris, and Gen. PRIM is hid away some place where he can work in secret.

SUSPENSION OF CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

It is at length decided that the embellishments of central Paris shall be suspended during the Exhibition, the Government being unwilling to give strangers the spectacle of the ugly demolitions which these embellishments require. In other words, the City Fathers do not want their beautiful daughter to be caught *en dishabille*. MALAKOFF.

GERMANY.

Prussian Military Matters—Application of The Prussian System to the Conquered States—Perfidious Austria—Baron Von Beust.

MUNICH, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866.

In establishing the army system in the new provinces, the Prussians are making more concessions than were to have been expected. To show this, I will first give a brief outline of their system. Every Prussian at the age of 19, (or, as the German always says, with his 20th year,) enters the army. To this rule there are no exceptions except in case of absolute disability. Three years he serves in the regular army, devoting to military duty his whole time, and living in barracks or in tents. Four years more he serves in the reserve, then seven in the militia of the first levy and five in the second, so that he is not free from military duty till he is 38 years old, though after the first three years he only performs a certain amount of drilling per year, except in case of war. In France, Austria and the smaller German States, the citizen is allowed to furnish a substitute, but in Prussia this is not permitted. High and low, rich and poor, must all enter the army at the age of nineteen. Still there is a provision made by which a certain few may perform in one year the service of the whole three, and that is, that any young man sufficiently well educated to become a teacher of a certain grade in the high schools (*Obersecunda der obersten Lehranstalten*) and can support and clothe themselves during that year, may by so doing be exempted from the remaining two years of army service. This is the only exception.

In Hanover, then, they have decided to make the following concession: Under the Hanoverian rule the army was mostly filled by volunteers, and a conscription was made only when the requisite number was not forthcoming, but in no case was the citizen required to enter the army till he was twenty years old. The Prussians consent, for the present at least, to retain the latter usage, (though not the volunteering,) so that the Hanoverian will serve in the army only two years. More than that, since the young men of Hanover, of course, had not prepared themselves for entering such schools as the Prussian system prescribes for the one-year service, the examinations of candidates in Hanover will be much less rigid than in the old provinces.

As for Hesse and Nassau, no particular modifications have yet been announced, though some will undoubtedly be made. It is not so necessary, however, as in Hanover, since the people did not cling with such tenacity to their own Governments. In Hesse, for instance, the Prussian Military Governor the other day swore into the Prussian service a large number of former Hessian officers, and Prince MAURICE of Hanan, a son of the Elector himself, has entered the Prussian army as a Major. The Nassau officers choose mostly to retire on the liberal pensions that Prussia offers them.

As for unfortunate and unhappy Frankfort, I am glad to say the Prussian Government has lately given many evidences of tenderness toward her. The Frankfort *Journal* says, in relation to the military regulations: "Frankfort will be treated with especial mildness, even if it does not attain what it had desired, to wit, the total exemption of its citizens in consideration of a certain payment. Such an exemption would have been in opposition to the principle established in the Prussian army which brings all citizens alike to participate in a service which, though fraught with many burdens, is nevertheless full of honor; nevertheless the transition will be made as easy as possible for the old Imperial City."

PERFIDIOUS AUSTRIA.

Another piece of Imperial treachery! This morning's telegram announces an Imperial decree assembling all the Parliaments of the Empire on Nov. 19, except the Hungarian. Did not FRANCIS JOSEPH, in the days when the Prussians were making his rotten Empire boil like a pot and Hungary was casting up mire and dirt, go down to Pesth and, in council with the Hungarian chiefs, whose help he needed, give them his solemn promise that Hungary should have a Parliament and a responsible Ministry as soon as peace was restored? Did not his lying organ, the *Wiener Zeitung*, in order to let the Hungarians down easy, announce first, that the Hungarian Parliament would be called as soon as the Italian treaty was disposed of; next, on the 15th of November; next, on the 30th of November, and now, not at all? The Emperor writes a note to Count MAJLATH, than whom BENEDEK himself is not a more heartless traitor to his native Hungary, or a more cringing toad to his master, in which he gives as the reason, forsooth, that there was cholera in Hungary. It is Hungary now that is sick instead of FRANCIS JOSEPH. God! what a spectacle was that when the driveling despot, stupid beyond his wont with fear, blustering one day with childish threats against the dreaded legions that lay almost in sight of his palace and hardly dissuaded from putting himself at the head of his own to lead them to certain destruction, and the next hastening like a frightened child out to Schonbrunn to consult his braver spouse, and at last following her advice, and going down to Pesth, where, in piteous tones and with tears in his eyes, he implored "his faithful Hungarians" to save his tottering Monarchy! But the Hungarians had sworn a great oath that they would not volunteer to retrieve Koniggratz until they had some guarantees, and before he left them, FRANCIS JOSEPH gave them his solemn pledge that they should have a Parliament and a responsible Ministry. To-day he keeps his word! But it is Hungary that is sick to-day, and needs prescriptions. They have given him enough gold to buy the Prussians off, and to-morrow FRANCIS JOSEPH can set out on a journey through Bohemia to visit his "faithful Bohemians," and there will be none but a few wounded Prussians, and long rows of fresh graves, to disturb his dreams. But Hungary has the cholera now, and her gold is in Berlin, and so are the Prussians, and FRANCIS JOSEPH sends his "faithful people"—a Parliament? No—"his gracious thanks!" The weeks are not many since there stalked through the streets of Vienna, at noonday and in the silent night, a pestilence grimmer than that which now lies Hungary waste. All night long FRANCIS JOSEPH sat in his little room and telegraphed to Paris, till the wan and flickering campfires of 500,000 men ceased to glimmer along the Danube, and the bright sun shone full upon him from the east. In those days, too, Hungary had the cholera, but the knees of FRANCIS JOSEPH smote together with terror; he thought no more of the pestilence, and at Pesth he gasped with bated breath the charmed word, "Parliament." To-day he goes on a pleasure tour over the fields where the bones of "his faithful Hungarians" are bleaching on many a sunny hill-top and along the silent valleys which their blood once washed as rain, and Hungary has—no Parliament, but only the cholera!

DOES IT MEAN ANYTHING?

Baron VON BEUST, Ex-Premier of Saxony, the greatest of German statesmen next after BISMARCK, and the sworn and life-long enemy of Prussia, has lately been making a series of visits through South Germany that appear to be of some significance. First, he was for many days in Ischl, a watering-place in Austria, and was almost every day several hours in close conference with FRANCIS JOSEPH. Since then he has been in Munich, Stutigardt, Carlsruhe and Darmstadt in succession. A Berlin correspondent of a German paper writes as follows: "The visits that VON BEUST has been making to several of the South German Courts has aroused not a little suspicion here. Several official correspondents do not hesitate to say that he has no other purpose therein but to set on foot new plots against Prussia. For Prussia that would certainly be a reason not to be too indulgent with Saxony, and so to establish her power there that there would be nothing to fear from the peregrinations of Baron VON BEUST nor from his reëntrance into the Saxon service. It is quite possible he has made these visits to attempt to reconcile the South with Austria, but the hostility of the South is still so strong against Austria, and the remembrance of her defeat still so vivid, that we here, notwithstanding the talent of VON BEUST, have little occasion to fear a speedy reunion of Austria and the South." What this correspondent says as to the relations existing between the Cabinets of the three principal Southern States and that of Vienna I can fully confirm, but those also between Vienna and Berlin are so bad that FRANCIS JOSEPH will leave no stone unturned to avenge himself. True Hapsburg that he is, he never will cast the last shovelful of earth into the graves of Koniggratz. SEGREX.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—A fire occurred about 8 o'clock last evening, on the second floor of No. 198 Fulton-street. The firemen were prompt in their attendance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was occasioned. The second, third, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by H. HERMANN & Co., dealers in rags, whose loss is $1,000, fully covered by insurance in City Companies. The first floor is occupied by J. P. SON, dealer in paper. Loss $500 by water; insured. The premises were damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. E. M. Lee, Connecticut; Hon. G. H. Williams, Oregon; F. W. Perry, U. S. Army, and Lieut.-Com. Woodward, U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Davis, Washington, is at the Union-place Hotel. Hon. Jas. A. Collier, Binghamton; Hon. F. A. Eastman, Chicago; Gen. H. Green, Boston, and Hon. D. T. Patterson, Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

From the New-York Christian Advocate and Journal.

For family sewing in all its varieties, the work of this simple machine is found perfectly strong and reliable; and its hemming is done on the right side, and to any width, and is neat and accurate beyond comparison. Felling, also, is readily performed by it, and we cannot see any requisite for family purposes which it cannot be made to meet as readily as any sewing-machine in use. It is simple and easy to work, cannot be run in the wrong direction, nor is there the slightest difficulty in changing the needle; it is not liable to get out of order, and combines cheapness with its other merits. It was not easy to convince us that one thread would produce a seam fit for general use and of reliable strength; but experience has proved it to be so. We must in justice express our confidence in the merits of the WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE.—*Advertisment.*

A. A. FAVARGER will give an explanation of his system of teaching to speak French on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 9 University-place. See "Instruction."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

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offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent.
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

To the Art Public.—We beg leave to inform the public that we have leased and improved the SPACIOUS GALLERIES, which will hereafter be known AS THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 12TH-ST., and have fitted them up in the MOST ELEGANT STYLE, with TOP-LIGHTS and WELL-VENTILATED, for the SALE and EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c., superior in every respect to any GALLERIES in this COUNTRY. We are now prepared to make our usual sales, the old "DUSSELDORF GALLERIES" having been taken down.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers,
No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

Superb Furs of Every Description Made up in latest styles and at moderate prices, now challenge the admiration of the fashionable world, at
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Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

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MARRIED.

CARTER—WILLETS.—At Bayside, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Friends' ceremony, HENRY C. CARTER to EMILY, daughter of Sarah A. and the late Jacob H. Willets.

CONANT—DUNLAP.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, D. D., ALONZO G. CONANT to ANNA BALEN, daughter of Abraham B. Dunlap, Esq.

HUBBARD—DUNLAP.—Also by the above, at the same time and place, CHARLES HUBBARD, Jr., to MARTHA J. PACK, adopted daughter of Abraham B. Dunlap, Esq., all of New-York City.

SMART—GREEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. A. Freeman, Mr. JAMES F. SMART, of Jersey City, to LOUISA C., daughter of Capt. Henry Green, of Union Landing, Monmouth County, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

CRANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, in the 82d year of his age, DAVID B. CRANE, formerly of the firm of Jaffray & Crane.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M., from the residence of James Hamilton, Esq., No. 42 7th-st., without further invitation.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 6, of diphtheria, SAIDEE HOUGHTON, daughter and only child of Benj. F. and Julia M. Chamberlain, aged 9 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 462 West 24th-st.

☞ Rochester and Troy papers please copy.

DRAPER.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Friday, Nov. 9, at 1 o'clock P.M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DE PUY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, at her late residence, No. 49 Bedford-st., SARAH E. F. DE PUY, wife of Alexander T. De Puy.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the church on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HART.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, ANNA, wife of George W. Hart, and only daughter of Jonathan and Jane Purdy, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning at 11 o'clock at the residence of her parents. Cars leave New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Mamaroneck. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

HITCHCOCK.—At West Farms, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, MARY ANN, wife of George Hitchcock, and daughter of the late Harvey Scofield, aged 31 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, West Farms.

LEVY.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, at Brooklyn, of consumption, JOSEPH LEVY, son of the late Adam Joseph Levy, of New-York, and grandson of the late Thos. Handy, Esq., of Newport, R. I., aged 33 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. A. M., and the Masonic fraternity, also the members of Brooklyn Engine Co. No. 17, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MULVIHILL.—On Tuesday night, Nov. 6, at his late residence, PATRICK MULVIHILL, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, when a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McDONOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, at her late residence, corner of Willoughby and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, MARGARET McDONOUGH, widow, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family and of her son, Alexander McCue, and of her son-in-law, Henry J. Cullen, M. D., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

POTTER.—At St. Joseph, Mo., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, of consumption, EMILY SANFORD, wife of Homer C. Potter, and daughter of the late Wm. E. Forbes, of Brooklyn, L. I.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

PARKER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Joseph Blackwood, No. 231 West 26th-st., ROBERT PARKER, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at Westminster Church, 23d-st., near 7th-av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

REID.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, of disease of the heart, MARY DEANS REID, widow of the late John Reid, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the friends of her sons, John and Robert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st.

ROBERTSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 4, at her residence in St. John, N. B., after a lingering illness, in the 46th year of her age, MARY WOOD, wife of Duncan Robertson, and daughter of the late James Hay, formerly of Pelham Dale, Westchester County.

STAFFORD.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Thomas N. Benedict, Illinois, SPENCER STAFFORD, late of the City of Albany, in the 89th year of his age.

SINCLAIR.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, of congestion, GEORGE H. P. SINCLAIR, son of William and Margaret Sinclair, aged 21 years.

His friends and the friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 120 East 34th-st., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The brethren of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 504 Broadway, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Bro. GEORGE H. P. SINCLAIR.

The officers and brethren of United States Lodge, No. 207, and the Masonic friends of R. W. Bro. William Sinclair, father of the deceased, are fraternally invited to attend and unite with us.

W. MARSHALL, Acting M.

J. HENDERSON, Secretary.

VAN KLEECK.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, suddenly, ALBERT VAN KLEECK, Esq., in the 59th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday at 2 P. M., from his late residence.

VAN ARSDALE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 6, of consumption, JOHN J. VAN ARSDALE, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Polar Star Lodge No. 340, I. O. O. F., and members of Company E, 71st Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 35 Clarkson-st., near Hudson, this (Thursday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment.

POLAR STAR LODGE No. 340, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 516 Broadway, this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother JOHN J. VAN ARSDALE. By order of JAMES B. HUMPHREYS, N. G.

WM. M. TAFT, Secretary.

WITHERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, REUBEN WITHERS, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 3½ P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 103.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 9 East River, aged about fifty years, sandy hair and whiskers, five feet eight inches high; dressed as follows; no hat, no coat, gray vest, blue pants, brogans, white woolen socks or stockings. The body sent to the Morgue for identification, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

The body of an unknown man, found drowned foot of Pier No. 9 East River, was received at the Morgue at 4:30 P. M.; about five feet ten inches in height, aged forty-five, light brown hair, sandy moustache and full beard; had on blue overshirt, white cotton undershirt, white cotton drawers, gray vest, blue socks, brogans.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE
TO THE
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE REPUBLIC.
NEW-YORK HEADS THE COLUMN.

GREAT NATIONAL MEETING
IN BEHALF OF THE
DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.

The citizens of New-York and other States are respectfully invited to attend a meeting at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

Since the close of the war, Point Lookout, at the junction of the Potomac River with the Chesapeake Bay, has been purchased with the view to convey the title to the National Asylum. At its late session, Congress appropriated the Government property thereon, as will be seen by the following section of the Charter of the National Asylum:

SECTION 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all the property of the United States now at Point Lookout, St. Mary's County, Maryland, shall be and become the property of the Asylum so soon as a title to the satisfaction of the Board of Managers shall be made to the Asylum of at le st 300 acres of land, including that on which said property of the United States is now built and maintained or held.

In furtherance of this object, an effort is now being made to secure the sum necessary to complete the payment. The undersigned, therefore, would urge all who have the interest of our disabled "defenders of the nation" at heart to attend the meeting.

Horace Greeley,	E. S. Janes,
Peter Cooper,	Wm. C. Bryant,
A. A. Low,	H. C. Fahnestock,
Ambrose Snow,	Wm. E. Dodge,
S. B. Chittenden,	Henry W. Bellows,
Nathan Brown,	E. H. Chapin,
R. W. McMurdy,	John C. Fremont,
C. R. Robert,	Robert Bussell Booth,
George P. Putnam,	George B. Cheever,
Henry J. Raymond,	F. S. Winston,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Edmund J. Porter.
Wm. Oland Bourne.	

His Excellency Gov. R. E. FENTON will preside.
The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

MAJOR-GEN. MEADE, ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, GEN. J. C. FREMONT, and other distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, Members of the Bar, Members of the Press, the Clergy, the Mercantile and Commercial Interests, and leading gentlemen from abroad, will occupy seats on the platform.

Many eminent gentlemen will, on this evening, speak for the Disabled Heroes of the Nation, among whom may be named:

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio.
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York.
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New York.
Hon. JOHN W. GRISWOLD, of Troy.
Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, of Brooklyn.
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York.
Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

A Delegation from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C., will visit the hall during the evening, under the escort of
LOYAL VETERANS OF NEW-YORK.

Dodworth's celebrated Military Band will be in attendance.

LET THE PEOPLE COME OUT IN THEIR STRENGTH.

Free cards of admission at the Hotels, the leading Book and Music Stores, and at the door on Thursday evening.

Doors open at 7 P. M.; exercises commence at 8 o'clock.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this Society will be held THIS DAY, in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., as follows:

10½ o'clock A. M.—Meeting for prayer—Dr. TYNG will preside.

12 o'clock M.—Business meeting—Reports will be read and general Evangelical interests discussed.

7½ o'clock P. M.—Bishop McILVAINE, President of the Society; Bishop EASTBURN, of Massachusetts; Bishop JOHNS, of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. PRATT will make addresses.

The public are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

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MR. G. WASHINGTON MOON'S CRITICISM.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
Proprietors of "London Society" vs. "The Belgravia."
The Authorship of Shakespeare.
The Social Science Association.
CORRESPONDENCE: London.
REVIEWS:
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BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OF MINNESOTA.
INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.
The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.
THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $10,000 PER MILE.
Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.
For particulars apply to
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

EWELL & CLARKE,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
COMMISSION BROKERS
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.
THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:
Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,050, $15 each.
Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.
Act of 1832, Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.
Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be funded in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville. R. H. LOWRY, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 6, 1866.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that payment in full for the new stock must be made on or before the 15th inst., or such unpaid stock will be declared forfeited, together with any installments paid thereon.
The bonds of the Company falling due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Second National Bank, in the City of New-Haven, or at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held on the 12th day of November, 1866, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the affairs of the Company, and to advise upon its future action. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
WM. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 181 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. T. HAWES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.
This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

NOTICE—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Oct. 12, 1866. WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	114⅝	114⅞	June, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, 1881	114⅝	114⅞	July, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	107⅞	108	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅛	110⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅝	107⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅝	107⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	115
New, '65	110	110⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	114
10-40 Registered	100⅛	100⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon	109⅝	110⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	111
Gold	147⅛	147⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110½
August, 7-30	107⅞	108⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅝	110

EXPRESS STOCKS WANTED.
ADAMS,
AMERICAN,
MERCHANTS' UNION,
At the office of O. W. JOSLYN,
Banker and Broker,
No. 35 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES LLOYDS,
No. 37 William-st.
The undersigned have formed an association for the purpose of taking marine risks, by means of individual underwriting.
SUBSCRIBERS:
JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of Williams & Guion.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
W. WATTS SHERMAN, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
EMIL HEINEMANN, of Heinemann & Payson.
F. PAYSON, of Heinemann & Payson.
JAMES BROWN, of Brown Bros. & Co.
GEORGE H. BROWN.
JOHN A. BROWN, Philadelphia.
GEORGE S. BROWN, of Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
WM. H. GRAHAM, Baltimore.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK of Babcock Bros. & Co.
B. F. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
WM. C. PICKERSGILL & CO.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Dabney, Morgan & Co.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSON, of J. Boorman Johnson & Co.
GEORGE BLISS, of George Bliss & Co.
O. K. KING, of O. K. King & Co.
THOMAS J. HAND, of O. K. King & Co.
E. F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
GUSTAVUS KUTTER, of Kutter, Luckmeyer & Co.
CHAS. LULING & CO.
CHAS. LULING, of Chas. Luling & Co.
T. M. J. DEHON, of Dehon, Clark & Bridges.
CHAMBERLAIN, PHELPS & CO.
DAVID GIBSON, of Wilson, Gibson & Co.
JOHN F. SCHEPELER, of Schepeler & Co.
D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
D. H. BALDWIN, of D. H. Baldwin & Co.
HENRY BRIGHAM, of Brigham, Holst & Co., Savannah.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, of H. B. Claflin & Co.
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of Martin Bates, Jr. & Co.
WM. H. LEE, of Lee, Bliss & Co.
JAMES LOW, of Low, Harriman & Co.
WM. T. COLEMAN, of Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Riggs & Co.
ERASTUS CORNING, Albany.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL & CO.
WETMORE, CRYDER & CO.
L. VON HOFFMAN & CO.
DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO.
E. R. GOODRIDGE & CO.
BRIGHAM, HOLST & CO., Savannah, Ga.
W. WHITEWRIGHT, JR. HENRY EYRE.
L. P. MORTON & CO. C. C. & H. M. TABER.
ROBT. L. TAYLOR. THOMAS EAKIN.
JAMES T. SANDFORD. OLYPHANT & CO., China.
WILSON, GIBSON & CO. EDWARD CUNARD.
H. W. HUBBELL. WM. FELLOWES.
ADRIAN ISELIN. BALTZER & TAAKS.
JOHN L. ASPINWALL.
AND OTHERS.
The above-named gentlemen have issued powers of attorney to ROBINSON & COX to effect insurances in their names, and they are now prepared to issue policies at the office of the Association, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

STATE BOUNTY 7's AT 102.—MICHIGAN Bounty 7s of 1890, payable in New-York May and November, for sale by
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Mich.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office on the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 28 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 22.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order. OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.
A SPECIAL TAX DIVIDEND OF TWO and One-half (2½) Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th instant—the Bank reserving the right of withholding the same in all special cases necessary to protect it from liability. The transfer-books will remain closed to that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
Company I, Seventy-Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., is now being reorganized. Young men wishing to join can do so by calling at the Armory on this Wednesday or Thursday evening, from 8 till 10 o'clock.
CAPTAIN ALDER.

FOR SALE—THE SIDE-WHEEL LIGHT-DRAFT steamer FANNIE LEHR, now in the port of Baltimore.
Length on deck ... 156 feet
Breadth of beam ... 22 feet
Depth of hold ... 6 feet
Draws light 30 inches; has carried over 600 bales cotton; state-room accommodations on the upper deck. Was built of the best material in 1864.
For terms apply to J. BRANDT, Jr., Baltimore.

$30 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and delivery of DAVID HENDERSON, a deserter from the United States Army; he is 24 years of age, 5 feet 9½ inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes and brown hair; born in Philadelphia; deserted at Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1866. JNO. EDWARDS,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.
No. 3 Battery-place.

ANY OF THE OFFICERS OR CREW of the U. S. S. SUPPLY, in January, 1862, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon or writing to the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO. All advice or information upon any subject connected with the army and navy given cheerfully free of charge. All letters promptly answered.

COTTON PLANTING.—WM. T. WITHERS, of Jackson, Miss., is now at the Southern Hotel, No. 671 Broadway, where he will be pleased to see all who feel an interest in cotton culture. He will remain until the 13th inst., and is prepared to give reliable information as to the present cotton crop and prices of land South. Printed descriptions of over one hundred select cotton plantations will be sent by mail to all applicants.

NOTICE.—BOAT PICKED UP IN NEWBURGH bay by schooner *Glacus*. The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can have the boat. Further information can be had at B. B. STONE CO., office No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

WOOD TURNING—BY STEAM-POWER—EXecuted with neatness and despatch, at short notice at No. 450 Water-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 209 6th-av., JEWELERS, No. 315 8th-av.,
Corner 14th-st. Corner 26th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock precisely. A full attendance of members is requested. JAS. CALLENDER, Secretary.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

COAL.

COAL, $7; FLOUR, $12.—PEOPLE'S COAL and Flour Mutual Protective Association, Office No. 208 Broadway; coal and flour sold at wholesale prices; buy coal and flour of the Association to break down monopoly prices.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

L. M. HAS WRITTEN.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—MONDAY MORNING LAST, NEAR the corner of 23d-st. and 5th-av., a GOLD BRACELET. Inquire of OSCAR BAKER, at Wm. H. Jackson & Co.'s, grocers, under Fifth-av. Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
50 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Terms of sale, cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BLOOD HORSES,
AT JEROME PARK, FORDHAM.
The following blood horses, from the breeding farm of Leonard W. Jerome, Esq.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 8, (the day of the races) at 11 o'clock, two hours previous to the race, the following blood horses, viz.:
Chestnut mare PAULINE, by Star Davis; bay filly SILKSTONE, by imp. Lapidist; chestnut colt BIVOUAC, by imp. Lapidist; chestnut colt (weanling) by Lapidist; bay mare JULIETTE, by imp. Sovereign; bay colt DEBONAIRE, by Lapidist; bay filly STEPPING-STONE, by Lapidist; bay colt (weanling) by Lapidist; chestnut mare SPINETTA, by Boston, Jr.; chestnut colt PETREL, by Trovatore; chestnut colt (weanling) by Lapidist; chestnut colt MANGOSTINE, by imp. Mango; chestnut filly NIGHTSHADE, by Lapidist; brown gelding FREELANCE, by imp. Balrownie; bay filly TRAVIATA, by Lapidist; bay colt (weanling) by Lapidist. Also, two very fine saddle horses.
Catalogues, with full pedigrees, can be obtained at the office of the American Jockey Club, No. 46 Exchange-place, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty-st. The horses can be seen at the Jerome Park two days before the sale.

MOZIER'S STATUARY,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY
H. H. LEEDS & MINER,
AT THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 51 West 10th-st.,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
At 7½ o'clock P. M.
THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON,
JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER,
UNDINE RISING VEILED FROM THE CASTLE WELL.
The above-named works, by one of the greatest American sculptors, are the finest marbles ever offered for sale in this country, and received, while on recent exhibition in this City, the highest encomiums from the Press and art connoisseurs.
The group of the
PRODIGAL SON
is especially noticeable.
Full particulars in catalogues.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS ROUTE AT AUCTION.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Stables No. 27 3d-st., the entire effects of Reed's (formerly Spencer's) Express, comprising four horses, three express wagons, one large furniture truck, one spring furniture cart, harness, (single and double,) hay cutter, &c., &c., together with the good will of the business.
Sale positive and without reserve.
For further particulars inquire of the auctioneers.

LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 10,
at 12 o'clock,
FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES,
perfectly new, and guaranteed of the Ladd & Webster pattern, to close an account. These machines are esteemed among the best manufactured under the patent of Elias Howe, are in perfect order, and ready boxed for shipping, with tools complete, comprising plain and extra finished ones.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 10,
At 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, black walnut marble-top centre tables, cottage suites, black walnut hat stand, rosewood divans in hair cloth, rosewood suites and chairs, work tables, &c. Also, china, crockery, glass ware, &c., silver plated ware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

BENJ. F. THRALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
Of Fancy Goods, fine Bronzes,
French Clocks, Bisquet and China,
fine Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c.,
to be made by THRALL & BROS. THIS DAY,
(Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at their
Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.
The above goods are all of recent importation, and well worthy of attention.
Catalogues now ready at No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS, at the new and spacious Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th of November, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, as above, by order of Messrs. Schleicher, Walkinshaw & Co., of this City, the valuable collection of works of art consigned to them for exhibition and sale in this country by celebrated European artists, a large number of which have been recently received and never before exhibited. The sale will be positively without reserve. Also, a number of high-class pictures by prominent American artists. Among the foreign artists will be found the following, viz.:

Carl Becker,	Lachenwitz,	Post,
Musin,	Toussaint,	Von Francke,
Schenbach,	Hilgers,	Litschauer,
Sonderland,	Van Starkenburg,	Webb,
Huggins,	Von Thoren,	Seel,
Lot,	Ludwig,	Gerard,
Carl Hubner,	Willems,	Baron de Leys,
Hiddeman,	Noelle,	Roaner, and others

Among American artists are the following:

R. Gignoux,	R. W. Weir,	Fuchsel,
R. W. Hubbard,	C. A. Sumner,	C. Moran,
E. D. Lewis,	Hamilton,	Pope,
Culverhouse,	Hekking,	and others.

J. Buchanan Read, Geo. Brown.
Also, a very valuable original portrait of De Witt Clinton, from the collection of the late Philip Hone, Esq., by C. C. Ingham.
Also, a very valuable collection from Philadelphia.

J. F. Herring,	Nicholson,	Condere,
Seigner,	A. Veron,	Shayer, Seig-
Calame,	Fichel,	ner,
Juliard,	Accard,	Berthier,
Robbe, of Brussels,	Sauvage,	Meadows,
P. Caron,	Lanfant,	Notteman,
Cotes,	Kennard,	Duverger,
	Patroist,	Marohn,

Kreighoff, Perry, Morris, London Couturier, Gilbert, Van Lamputen, and others.
Including several very fine water colors. They will be open for public exhibition free, on and after Monday, 12th inst., and two evenings previous to sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, BY EMINENT ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH, FLEMISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN SCHOOLS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil-paintings, comprising, among others, choice works of the following celebrated artists, viz.:

H. F. Schaeffels,	F. De Brakeleer,	Adolph Dillens,
M. A. Koekkoek,	F. Musin,	Peorus,
A. Everson,	T. Rosierse,	J. Wagner,
Z. Notterman,	C. Springer,	J. Carobain,
J. Ruyten,	J. Carolus,	L. De Buel,
C. J. Gripps,	H. Vander Poorten,	C. Leickert,
J. Vaarberg,	A. Senure,	Le Clercq,
De Backer,	Vander Warden,	J. Spohler,
Van Heve,	G. Vogel,	H. R. Schaep,
G. Boughton,	T. H. Hicks,	G. D. Barrow.

The above will be open for exhibition on and after MONDAY, 5th inst., and are worthy the attention of the art public.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY of November next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, at public auction,
near the ferry,
the Revenue Steam Propeller
"CUYAHOGA,"
full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stores 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge. HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov 3, 1866.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE articles of ordnance, small arms, miscellaneous stores, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at noon, there will be sold at public auction in the Washington Navy-yard to the highest bidder, a lot of serviceable and unserviceable small arms and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.
Among the arms are muskets, rifles, carbines, swords and pistols, a few of which are in good condition—the length of barrel and calibre differing, however, from the navy patterns.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern: One equal undivided one-sixteenth (1-16th) part interest in a certain contract, dated May 10, 1865, between James Wadsworth, Effingham H. Nichols, R. M. Pomeroy, William C. Wetmore, Miles Gaylord, and others, to complete the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell, by order of Brevet Maj. Francis E. Berier, C. S. U. S. A., on MONDAY, 12th inst., at No. 4 State-st., at 11 A. M., among others, the following condemned commissary stores, viz.: 33 barrels pork, 30 barrels salt beef, 5 barrels flour, 20 boxes hard bread, 5 barrels hominy, 7½ kegs pickles, bacon, canned meat, 1 barrel corn meal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Large pier mirrors, rosewood pianos, rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china, velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, fancy goods, hats, &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, NOV. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the entire parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of a four-story house, including two superior rosewood piano-fortes, iron safe, &c. Also, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the whole to be peremptorily sold.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, FROM PHILADELPHIA, at auction, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st. A splendid collection of upwards of 500 well-budded specimen plants, varying in size from one to ten feet in height, from the celebrated establishment of Mr. ANDREW DRYBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
CURTAIN LACES,
MUSLINS,
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK and
REAL LACE GOODS,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
FRENCH and GERMAN CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S HOOP SKIRTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES,
FANCY GOODS and
LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c.,
WORSTED and
WOOLEN SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, HOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S
DESCHAMP'S
DESCHAMP'S
OUR WELL KNOWN BRAND OF KID GLOVE,
NOW THE MOST POPULAR IN THE CITY.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
68 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH 6TH-AVS.,
204 AND 206 6TH-AV.

FURS! CLOAKS!! FURS! CLOAKS!!
JOHN CAMPBELL,
(for many years with the late George Brodie,)
Has just received per steamer
CITY OF PARIS
the latest novelties in
FRENCH CLOAKS.
Will also open
THIS DAY
a large assortment of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
Comprising fine
RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
MINKS, ERMINE SETS, &c.
Also, a great variety of Children's Furs, Carriage Robes, Foot Muffs, &c.
No. 898 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

RICH TAPESTRIES FOR CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
NEW FALL STYLES,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
TAPESTRY CARPETS AS LOW AS $1 75 PER YARD.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

TAPESTRY TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED
by TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN RICH DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 5, the
GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week, the
RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS
at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also,
SHAWLS,
the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
in VELVET and ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, of all colors.
Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FANCY HOSIERY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, new styles. Also English MERINO DRAWERS, VESTS, GAITERS, MITTENS, GLOVES, HOODS, SCARFS, &c., &c. PARIS KID GLOVES, first quality, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—LADIES' and gentlemen's traveling and toilet bags, trunks, bags, &c., of our own manufacture. JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 700 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

AT TILMAN'S, NO. 712 BROADWAY—Grand Millinery opening, the finest ever offered here of imported Flowers and Bonnets of all styles, and Laces, Feathers, Trimmings, &c., &c., on THURSDAY, 8th of November inst., at No. 712 Broadway. Liberal discount to the trade.

MANTILLA VELVET—AT $12 PER YARD, worth $20; velvet bonnets at $14 worth $20; children's hats and children's bonnets, feathers, felt hats, ribbons, velvets and silk velvets at $5 per yard. L. BINNS, millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will open on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, Nov. 8 and 9, Opera, Carriage and Promenade Hats, of the latest Paris modes, just received.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiffs, against HUGH McCABE, sole executor of the last will and testament of HUGH McCABE, deceased, BERNARD M. McCABE, CATHERINE McCABE, ELIZABETH RILEY, HUGH McCABE, individually, and VICTOR P. RICHARD, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 232 Grand-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 28, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Take notice that the complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
[5-cent U. S. Int Rev. Stamp, canceled.] n8-1aw6wTh*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, Aug. 7, 1866. A8-1aw6m

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook; understands her duties fully; baking, desserts, &c.; also, a competent Scotch Protestant laundress; understands fluting, &c.; will go together or separate; both have good City reference; also four first-class nurses and family seamstresses, American and English; six first-class housekeepers, American, English, French and Scotch, for private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses; also a large number of smart girls, chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses, first-class cooks, smart girls for general housework and good plain cooks, washers and ironers. Employers can be supplied with the above-mentioned help of all nations and professions, at short notice, by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's. Established 1846.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl wishing to go to San Francisco, Cal., as nurse to children, or attendant on a lady; she would continue in the service of her employer, or consider the payment of her passage as an equivalent for her services during the voyage. Apply at her present employer's, No. 78 East 21st-st., before 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of growing children; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call for two days at 150 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; has two and a half years of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; UNDERstands the care of young children; is a neat seamstress and has the very best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at the dressmaker's, No. 209 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., from 10 to 4 o'clock; ring the bell.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as chambermaid and waitress and the other as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and take care of an infant if required; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, also muslins and fluting if required, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 45 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF much experience, who has the best City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; is of kind and gentle disposition, and thoroughly understands the care of children. Call at No. 5&6 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to City or country; has good City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. K., No. 14 4th-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended servants for private families, hotels, boarding-houses; City or country; excellent cooks, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, neat girl as waitress, and to do plain sewing; would assist in chamberwork; small family preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 322 Lexington-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 8 and 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork; has lived in her last place four years; best City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as first-class waitress or chamberwork; all kinds of family sewing; will assist with children; is thoroughly competent; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 411 2d-av., 2d floor, front room, near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 62 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; fully understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is fully competent to fill her place; has the best of City reference; none but private families need apply. Can be seen at No. 71 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and ironing if required; has lived with the best of gentlemen's families at home. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to do chamber work and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Apply at 219 West No. 32d-st., near 7th-av., second floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a small, private family, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; understands plain cooking, and can make good bread; can give the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do general housework; personal references can be given. Can be seen for two days in rear of No. 118 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family as cook; is a first-class baker and understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the grocery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as dressmaker and seamstress; has no objection to go south or a short distance in the country. Call for two days from 10 to 4, top bell, No. 631 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist with washing or ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen until engaged, in 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., fourth house from 5th-av., north side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do housework, or can do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class laundress; understands it in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman Protestant woman as chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, in a small private family, as a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; two years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 205 West 38th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; 2 years and 7 months reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 329 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 100 West 28th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and Spanish; seven years' reference; no objection to leave the City. Call for two days at No. 5 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do general housework for a small private family. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 310 West 35th-st. Has the best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 113½ 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for chamberwork and waiting, or care of children and do sewing and embroidery; no objections to the country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family; willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Frenchwoman as first-class cook in a private family; best of City references given. Apply or address at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City references. Call at No. 125 West 33d-st., 2d door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A competent woman, who understands all kinds of cooking; has best of City reference. Call at No. 7 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 270 West 27th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as plain cook; would assist in the laundry if required. Can produce first-class references. Address No. 94 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by an English girl; can cut and fit dresses by measure; would do light chamberwork and sew. Inquire at No. 10 Stuyvesant-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 206 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of city references from her last place. Call at No. 62 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waitress; good reference. Call at No. 333 East 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German woman, as first-class French and German cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, with good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 81 3d-av., over the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, by the day, as children's dressmaker and boys' clothes; has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 179 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 35 Market-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situat on as chambermaid; can do fine washing and fluting, and has the best of reference from her last place. Call at 373 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 422 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress; understands her business and brings the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 24 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English person, a situation as housekeeper or to travel with a lady, or would take charge of a store-room in a hotel. Call or address J. S., 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is a good plain sewer and has City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY COLORED SERVANTS, FIRST-class situations as cook, coachman, laundress, waitress; good references. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as chambermaid, or would take care of children; has the best of reference. Call or address M. B., No. 103 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 388 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation as lady's maid or child's nurse and plain sewing; can give City reference. Call at No. 561 6th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as child's nurse or to wait on a lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; best of references given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a baby to nurse at her own residence; best of physicians' reference given. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as a good cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of city references. Can be seen at No. 93 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 263 1st-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as first-class cook; good City reference; can be seen until engaged at No. 82 West 33d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, game and desserts; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st., back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; best of City references. Call at No. 264 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Mrs. HARRINGTON.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business; best of City reference. Call at 50 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, jellies, pastry, &c.; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at No. 108 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as seamstress; would do chamberwork or assist in waiting; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family, who has the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 West 25th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; good references given. Call for two days at No. 439 6th-av., paper-store, between 26th and 27th sts., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH PROtestant woman as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer; a good baker of bread and biscuit; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 301 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with chamberwork if required. Call at No. 236 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; not out of the City; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THE best of City reference will be given. No. 35 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for her seamstress who can dress hair. Apply at No. 49 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Apply for two days at No. 211 West 26th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, washing in her own house. Call or address No. 345 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a first-class cook. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 32 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable married Protestant young woman. Apply at No. 136 North 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; can embroider nicely. Call at No. 126 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and having the best of City references, desires a position as visiting governess in a family or school in this City. Instructs in English, Latin, French and music. Address Miss S. E. C., Station G.

TWO YOUNG LADIES (SISTERS) OF refinement, the highest respectability and position, with a liberal education, being reduced in circumstances by adverse fortune, desire to obtain some light employment, such as plain or fancy needle-work, embroidery, writing or copying, or any respectable position that would afford them their necessary expenses. Address C. E. P., Box No. 4,829 New-York Post-office.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, No. 51 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av., requests the patronage of her friends and the public.

LADIES' OFFICE FEE FOR ONE month, 50 cents; for one girl, 25 cents. Families supplied with cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, &c., at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, American and Irish help, with first-class references for all capacities, can be had at No. 404 6th-av. Stiner's Business Institute.

A DRESSMAKER WILL GO OUT BY the day in families, to cut, fit and trim in the latest style. Address DRESSMAKER, Station F, for three days.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as coachman, and assist in gardening; understands it thoroughly; can be well recommended; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single man, who understands his business, and has the best of City references. Call on or address W. S., at the book-store, 12th-st., two doors from Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN A SITUation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference; disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address No. 22 Lexington-av., or M. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITERman, a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the hardware-store, No. 601 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable single man, (Protestant;) has the best of City reference. Address No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter or valet; has long experience and good references, or security if required. Address T. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARrived, a situation as coachman; understands his business; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address P. C., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PLACE as coachman; is truly honest and sober; has the best of reference; is correct at driving. Call at No. 34 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, with a good City recommendation, as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. S. Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family; understands his business; has good City references. Can be highly recommended by applying to Mr. JOHN GRANT'S Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for two days. Wages $20 a month.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Address F. S., No. 7 Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, with one baby, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand over horses; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; understands the grocery, express and lumber business; is smart at anything; best of reference; act as coachman and porter; would drive a truck, or where integrity and energy are tolerated; would deposit money if required. Address M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, from Boston, (English,) without incumbrance, situations in a first-class boarding-house or private family, where trust and confidence are required; the wife is a good chamberwoman and seamstress; the man as steward and waiter; good testimonials. Address WATERS, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS CLERK OR porter by a married man, 28 years of age, a native of the City; is a rapid, correct and legible penman; best of reference. Address R. Y., Box No. 5,230 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of references. Address for two days, J. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION with a gentleman farmer as vegetable gardener and taking care of a farm, and also the care of milch cows and horses; careful driver; satisfactory reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 344 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver and well recommended from his last place. Address W. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply to or address BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country reference. Address M. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who perfectly understands his business, with good City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address W. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and taking care of stock; is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address S. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION; understands all work about a gentleman's place, cows and horses, or a small farm; has City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A situation as shipping or out-door clerk for a wholesale house; can furnish best of Boston references. Address EUTERPE, Boston Post-office.

A MAN WHO HAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS filled a responsible position in a mercantile business, desires employment in a banker's or broker's office. Address W. H., care of Todd & Co., No. 52 Leonard-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, to go to the country, 23 miles from New-York; fair wages will be paid to a person well recommended. Address WILLIAMSON, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, with City reference, stating where the person can be seen.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class servants, a lady's maid, nurse, laundress, seamstress, professed cook, waitress; also, girls for housework, cook, wash and iron, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY WHO thoroughly understands the Spanish language, to take charge of a store in Havana, Cuba. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A GOOD staple article with ready sale; profits large. For particulars inquire of, or address, J. E. S., No. 47 Dey-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST BE WELL recommended for honesty, &c.; salary $150 per annum. Address J. C., Box No. 1,706 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress to go to Poughkeepsie. Apply at No. 50 East 11th-st., between 10 and 12 on Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN THE DRESS GOODS department. First-class men may apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, with large acquaintance. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented); will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 7 Bleecker-st., N.Y.

LADIES WANTED.—APPLY AT THE OFFICE of the Ladies' Charitable Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, No. 616 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
Section 7 of the ordinances of this Board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established in the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided, that two days previous notice of the sale thereof, shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.
The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:
For each animal other than goats and geese $2, and the expense of keeping.
For each goat $4, and the expense of keeping.
For geese 25 cents each, and the expenses of keeping.
The expenses of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:
For each horse, dog, or head of neat stock, 50 cents per day.
For each goat, swine, or sheep, 20 cents per day.
For each goose, 5 cents per day.
If within one month after the sale of any impounded animal its former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges above provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of its sale.
The above ordinance was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held on the 19th inst., and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.
The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:
SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.
By order of the Board,
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of November, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Parts I and 2.
One panel of 100 Petit Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 33 Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Part 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Part 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.
All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 12th day of November, 1866. CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, HARNESS, &C.—400 carriages, 10, sleighs, 1,000 sets harness, 2,000 straps of sleigh bells for sale at wholesale prices. Several second-hand carriages.
C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BLANKETS, new, $2 50 each; wagons, ambulances, tents, wagon-covers, mule harness, McClellan saddles, Colt's revolvers, gloves. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE PAIR OF BAY mares, the owner leaving the country. Inquire at GEO MURRAY'S stable, 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

FURNITURE.

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY,
RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT MANUFACTURER,
NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A SET OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD bookcases, suitable for either library or parlor. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N Y

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown.........$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown.........35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.........Nov. 7
PALMYRA.........Nov. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.........$80 Gold.
Steerage.........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 10.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 M.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA sails.........SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
COLUMBIA sails.........SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails.........SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY......Nov. 10
EDINBURGH.........SATURDAY......Nov. 17
ETNA.........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 21
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY......Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK.........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.........$90 | Steerage.........$30
First Cabin to London.........95 | Steerage to London.........34
First Cabin to Paris.........105 | Steerage to Paris.........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.........Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.........Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.........$100 | Lower Saloon.........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KA E & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA.........SATURDAY.........Nov. 10
ENGLAND.........SATURDAY.........Nov. 17
ERIN.........SATURDAY.........Nov. 24
SCOTLAND.........SATURDAY.........Dec. 1
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 17.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 28.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.........Dec. 3 | MONDAY.........Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana.........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship COMMANDER is now receiving cargo, and will sail THIS DAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Freight received up to hour of sailing. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong..	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest. Freight reduced to conform to Savannah rates.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
For Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Freight received up to the hour of sailing. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will follow SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
Freight reduced to conform to Savannah rates.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. O. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, having been unavoidably detained, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MARMION, Capt. HAZARD will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

CONTRACTORS.—WANTED AN ESTIMATE to blast about five hundred yards of rock. Apply at No. 87 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom, adjoining, on second floor, front. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, of retired habits, in a respectable private family and neighborhood, where there are few boarders, and not above 35th nor below 12th sts. Terms must be reasonable. Address L. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for the winter by a gentleman, wife and sister. Very best references given. Address ESSEX, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WALL HOUSE—WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y., offers superior accommodations for families, at moderate rates. Easy of access to all parts of New-York City and Brooklyn by horse cars.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, in a private family, No. 13 East 16th-st.; only those desiring first-class accommodations need apply.

HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 220 (new number,) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; family small; location excellent.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING ROOM to spare, would accommodate a young man of quiet habits, very reasonably; references exchanged. Apply at No. 55 East 52d-st.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably. Watchman all night.

PLEASANT FAMILY ROOMS, EN SUITE, with all modern improvements, in a first-class family, at No. 126 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

NO. 85 5TH-AV.—A PARLOR FLOOR, CONsisting of three rooms, with water and bath on the floor, and chambers on the fourth story, if desired, with private table. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURNISHED rooms to single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board, at No. 114 Waverley-place, near Broadway. References.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN ELDERLY LADY in a small family without children. Moderate terms and unexceptionable references required. Address R. S. D., Box No. 708 New-York Post-office.

FINE ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLY with first-class board, at No. 75 East 27th-st.; moderate price; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF QUIET and domestic habits require board in a private family. Address J. A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 33 EAST 22D-st., an elegant room on first floor, with abundance of pantries and closets. References exchanged.

AT NO. 34 BOND-ST., LARGE AND NEWLY furnished first-class rooms, with private table. Best City reference given.

A LADY PUPIL OF THE SCHOOL OF Design, desires a room, with board. Address O. R. S., Station D Bible House, stating location and terms.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES
Are open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen from 8½ to 9½ A. M., to ladies from 10 to 11 A. M. For information, call between or after the exercises, viz.: 9½ to 10 or at 11 o'clock. Another class will meet, afternoon or evening, as soon as a number of persons have subscribed. Mr. Favarger will accept one or two private classes whose members can contribute together $1,000 a term, and consents to give to these classes the number of lessons they chose to take per week. The public classes meet five times a week, and each pupil contributes $30 for the first term of twenty lessons, $25 for the second, $20 for the third, $18 for the fourth.
Mr. Favarger invites the ladies and gentlemen interested in the study of French to attend at the explanation of his system, to take place in the Chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, and again on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, at 3½ o'clock. He will illustrate by what exercises any one can pronounce French as well as a native.
A circular, with recommendations from Professors Agassiz, Guyot, Botta and others, with testimonials from classes, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. F. through Box No. 6,128.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 4 P. M. to receive calls.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Winter term will commence Nov. 15.—A full Collegiate course; music, drawing, the modern languages, horseback riding, and other accomplishments. Address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

A LADY WOULD TAKE CHARGE OF and educate two or three children. They would have the highest moral training; best reference given; she would also take a few pupils for music or English and French. Address, by letter, J. C., No. 919 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

A CLERGYMAN, AN EXPERIENCED classical and mathematical teacher, has a few hours to devote to the instruction of private pupils; satisfactory references given. Address DELTA, Thompson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY. PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MEET with a few scholars; excellent references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Station F.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

VISITING GOVERNESS OR OTHERWISE—Terms low. Common and higher English branches; composition, piano, singing, Drawing. Highest testimonials from City patrons. Box No. 79 Station D.

A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT, superior English, French and German scholar, desires board in exchange for instruction; also pupils for the above branches. Address GERMAN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A VICE-PRINCIPAL; A YOUNG man; a good disciplinarian and qualified to teach the English branches. Address LUDI MAGISTER, Station C.

FOR SALE.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
NO. 14 PINE-ST.
Auction sales of real estate, stocks, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. Real estate bought and sold at private sale. Houses wanted.
WANTED,
Several houses above 9th-st.; also, property in other parts of the City.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 16 Broadway.

A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—One of the finest farms and country seats combined, in the State, 200 acres choice land, under highest possible state of cultivation, beautifully located on the Raritan River, near New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. Two large apple orchards, pears, cherries, peaches, large graperies, and all kinds of scarce fruits in abundance; large three-story modern house, 14 rooms, ample and commodious outbuildings, new farmer's house, 7 rooms, splendid lawn in front of house filled with evergreens and forest trees; everything in perfect order: must be seen to be appreciated. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—The first-class high-stoop four-story stone front house, No. 18 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession; lot 25x98.9. If leased, it must be to a small private family, and for two or three years, while the owner is abroad. Rent $550 per month to an unexceptionable tenant. If sold, it must be with the furniture, and for $60,000. Half may remain on bond and mortgage if wanted. For further particulars and permits to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 196 ACRES; healthy location; 21 miles from New-York; good house, with lawn well shaded; productive orchard and variety of fruits; a brook crosses part of the farm; excellent barn and outbuildings; land of superior quality; is a desirable farm, having a choice of markets at Rahway, Elizabeth or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN PROSPECT PARK LOTS for sale; also, wanted to purchase, lots adjacent to the Park on Wyckoff, Warren, Butler, Douglass, Union, Sackett, Degraw, President, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth avs., or on any streets or avenues near the Prospect Park of Brooklyn. Apply to or address WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98:9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house in Newark, N. J., entirely new, modern style, and contains fifteen rooms; a delightful situation, within seven minutes' walk of either railroad depot. Can be seen at No. 467 High-st., where all inquiries may be made.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., PRICE $8,500, A new and beautiful cottage, slate roof, walls filled in with brick, 12 rooms, nearly ready for occupancy, five minutes from depot; fine location. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, or, by letter only, to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

FOR SALE—AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I., TERminus of the Staten Island Railroad, a first-class cottage of ten rooms, now building, three minutes' walk from depot and river; splendid river prospect; can keep a boat; plenty of fish, clams, oysters and game. Apply of the owner, No. 223 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner, first-class and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Gramercy Park, an extra large and elegant house and stable, with extra-sized lot, situated on one of the best corners of the Park. For full particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—$1,000 LESS FOR lot than any others between Fifth and Madison, within twenty squares above these. It is the interest of purchasers and builders to secure them. Price is as stated, and thus offered by owner to command a ready sale. J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, FURnished or unfurnished, a well-built three-story brick house, with all modern conveniences and in perfect order. Possession to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply on premises, No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, suitable for a small or moderate-sized family, with mirrors, parlor furniture, carpets; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 134 Lexington-av., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR ELtingville railroad depot, Staten Island, and sea-shore, building lots half to one acre each; location first-class; easy of access to the City; near depot. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

64 ACRES—GOOD HOUSE AND OUTBUILDings; 2½ miles from Morristown, N. J.; plenty of fruit; two running brooks; at a low price. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

5TH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS extra large four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with or without lot or stable; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS ON 28TH-ST., near 9th-av., well finished and suitable for one family; price $9,000 each. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

$5,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND 17 acres of superior land, beautifully located, suitable for a gardener or milkman, near a good market; buildings good. WELLING, 12 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ELEGANTLY furnished, at Passaic, N. J.: three acres of land. For full particulars, apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A FINE PROPERTY, on Union Square, near Broadway; also, desirable Broadway property, embracing several corners, between Duane and 14th-sts. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK building situated near Canal-st.; suitable for a manufactory. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, 174 Canal-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ONLY FOR SALE. THOS. DUGAN, office, 5th-av. Hotel.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS country seat of R. F. Carman at High Bridge, furnished with all modern improvements; about eight acres of land, with greenhouse, grapery, rosehouse and first-rate garden; water front on Harlem River 670 feet; all the greenhouse plants for sale. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with bathrooms adjoining,
for gentlemen only,
without board.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR A YEAR OR more, to a private family only, an extra-sized house in West 23d-st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. A first-class establishment in every way desirable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE family only, a commodious house, well situated, near the New-York Hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY brown-stone front house in 45th-st.; house and location first-class. Apply to HORACE ANDREWS, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 9.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST elegantly-furnished English-basement houses in the City, located on 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—A fine store, located in the vicinity of Canal-st., size 26 feet, well adapted for the jobbing business; possession at an early day. Address Box No. 5,659 Post-office.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A FULL-SIZED high-stoop and fully-furnished house, for 6, 12 or 18 months. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A WIDOW LADY WITHOUT INCUMbrance, wants two or three unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, above 30th-st., and between 4th and 8th avs. Call on or address Mrs. MELLINS, No. 841 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., thirty minutes from the City: access to and from Jersey City ferry by horse cars every fifteen minutes; references exchanged. Apply at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, New-York.

HOTELS.

AT THE ASHLAND HOUSE—ONE LARGE front parlor on the first floor, 24th-st.; also one on second floor, front, with alcove bedroom, closets, hot and cold water, &c., to let with board permanently to grown persons only; also one front and one rear room on the second and fourth floors.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HARRY CARROLL, now in the port of Baltimore.
Length on deck, 130 feet.
Breadth of beam, 18 feet.
Depth of hold, 8 feet.
Two engines; new boiler; has carried 350 bales cotton; is a very substantial vessel. For terms, apply to J. BRANDT, Jr., Baltimore.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S RETURN FROM BOSTON.
French Theatre.........Director, J. Grau
SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS.
MONDAY, Nov. 12, opening night, and Wednesday, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in Scribe and Legouve's tragedy, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
The sale of tickets for Mme. Ristori's first three nights and Matinee commences Monday, Nov. 5, at the Ristori Ticket Office, No. 862 Broadway, Chickering's.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The new dramatic Spectacle of ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO,
from the celebrated opera of the same name.
New Scenery, Effects, and Appointments.
Also the great Ledger story of the GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

STEINWAY HALL.....SYMPHONY SOIREE.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE
TAKES PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, when the following works will be performed:
SYMPHONY C, Jupiter.........Mozart
CHORAL SYMPHONY, D minor, Op. 125.....Beethoven
THE VOCAL PART
will be sustained by that well-known and efficient CHORAL SOCIETY, THE MENDELSSOHN UNION, (under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BERGE,) which will number over
TWO HUNDRED VOICES.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS. PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For the four remaining soirees.........FIVE DOLLARS.
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS will please select them during the present week at Irving Hall, or at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S SERIES OF TEN BEETHOVEN MATINEES.
FIRST MATINEE, FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock.
Programme—Sonatas, F minor, opus 2, No. 7; A flat major, opus 26; Appassionata, F minor, opus 57. Songs by Mr. J. W. Pollack.
Doors open at 2½ o'clock. Single tickets, $1; for the season, $7 each; to be had at the Music stores in New-York and Brooklyn.
FIRST BEETHOVEN MATINEE at PACKER INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, next SATURDAY at 3 o'clock, when the above programme will be repeated.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
ORCHESTRA: EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTOR, CARL BERGMANN.
Public Rehearsal No. 3, SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 10 A. M.
First Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.
Subscriptions received at the usual places.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES, AT IRVING HALL.
"Miss Jones' Wedding. No Cards."
(An Oil Story, in verse.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1866.
"Miss Briggs, (Strong-Minded.) Her Courtship."
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1866.
"The Gentleman from England."
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1866.
Tickets, with reserved and unreserved seats, can be had of Messrs. Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Macoy & Herwig, No. 112 Broadway; Tremaines, (late Waters,) No. 481 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Jones, (late Crowens,) No. 843 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Irving Hall; and for unreserved seats only, at all other music and book stores.
Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS:
5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel.
Last week of the great sensational piece, ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.
MR. ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Male Soprano.
Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.; children, 25c.

STEINWAY HALL.
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
To save the public from the impositions of speculators, GOOD SEATS
for the above concerts can always be obtained at the ticket office, in the Hall, the evenings on which they are announced to be given.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at
IRVING HALL.
Tickets, $1; to be had at all the principal music-stores, from the members, and at the entrance.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BAND.—First concert SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Members of the regiment and their friends can obtain tickets from the Orderlies, or from C. S. GRAFULLA, Band Master, No. 1 Stanton-st.

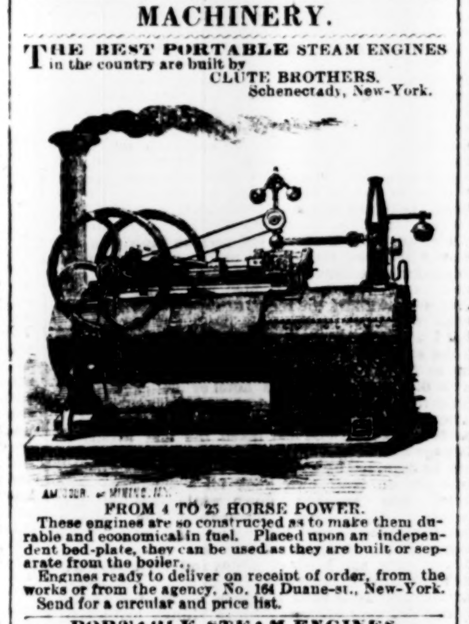
THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
BLACK CROOK AND GRAND BALLET.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P. M., upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by CLUTE BROTHERS, Schenectady, New-York.



FROM 4 TO 25 HORSE POWER.
These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.
Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York. Send for a circular and price list.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 2½ feet stroke; one oscillating engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 10-inch stroke; one blower engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 12-inch stroke; two fan blowers; one No. 2 steam pump; one smoke pipe, 45 inches diameter by 30 feet long; two return tubular boilers. All second hand. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND MARINE BOILER FOR SALE—One return-flue boiler in good condition, 28 feet long, 8 feet shell, double furnace; also on hand, engines and boilers, (new,) from 10 to 80 horse power. Apply at the Washington Iron Works, Newburgh, N. Y.; or to L. C. WARD, agent, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of DIBBLEE & HOWARD, for the transaction of business as bankers and brokers, and will occupy from and after 12th November, inst., Office No. 30 Wall-st., United States Treasury Building, adjoining Messrs. Howes & Macy.
W. W. DIBBLEE,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange, late with Wm. & John O'Brien.
F. A. HOWARD,
of U. S. Treasury Department, Washington.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CAMERON & GEOGHEGAN, has this day been dissolved. All debts due to or by the said firm are to be collected and paid by STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN & CO., who succeed us in business.
ADAM S. CAMERON.
Dated Nov. 1, 1866. STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MARKS & DOOLITTLE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. D. DOOLITTLE is authorized to settle the business.
JAMES MARKS,
JAMES K. DOOLITTLE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. DANIEL R. NOYES, Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
GILMAN, SON & CO.
NEW-YORK, 1st November, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, ONE OR more active business men to purchase an interest in and assist the advertiser in introducing into France the Patent Composition Ventilator, for inner soles for boots and shoes. Address F. R. B., Astor House, where an interview may be had on Thursday, from 12 to 4 P. M., and where the manufactured article will be shown and information given. After Thursday address as above, at 95½ Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTner who can furnish $7,000 to extend the business of a manufactory in successful operation in this City, and paying a good profit; staple article, always having a ready sale. Satisfactory evidence of this will be given, with undoubted references. A person who can keep the books would be preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 6,215 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF fancy-store No. 437 4th-av.; also, the store to let with convenient apartments to live in.

A DRUG-STORE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Price $2,000; terms easy. M. McN. WALSH, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of the following splendid specimens: DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYAH MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, NOV. 8,
Will be presented the
NEW AND SUCCESSFUL COMEDY,
By Benjamin Webster, Jr., from the French of Victorin Sardou, entitled the
FAST FAMILY,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments and POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY, Nov. 9—£100,000.
SATURDAY, Nov. 10—THE RIVALS,
In active rehearsal, Colley Cibber's excellent comedy, entitled
THE DOUBLE GALLANT,
the second of the series of the OLD STANDARD COMEDIES, which will be presented on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 12.
TUESDAY, Nov. 13—THE FAST FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14—£100,000.
In preparation, an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
FRENCH OPERA.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 7¾ P. M.,
DEBUT OF MLLE. BONCONSIGLIO,
Prima Donna, in
THE CAID.
Opera Bouffe, music by A. Thomas, with new Scenery, new Costumes and Appointments.
LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE.
Opera in one act. Music by Paer.
SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
OPERA MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
CROWN DIAMONDS.
Admission $1 to all parts of the house.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7¾ P. M.,
The original version of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager.........G. L. FOX
THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS.
MISS FANNY HERRING in three characters.
Abercrombie, (with an Election Speech).......G. L. FOX
ORLANDO VENDORME, THE OUTCAST.
The full company in the above piece.
FRIDAY—Benefit of MISS FANNY HERRING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY OF THE GREAT ROBINSON AND THE FAIRY BOY, CLARENCE.
JAMES E. COOKE, ENGLISH LEAPER, IN THE BATOUTTE EMULATIONS.
AIDED BY ENTIRE GYMNASTIC CORPS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENES ON HORSEBACK.
THE TRAINED HORSES.
THE PRETTY CHILDREN AND PRETTY PONIES.
NEW PIECE—THE RIVAL LOVERS.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of ROBERT STICKNEY, CHAMPION PAD RIDER, AND THE GREATEST OF VERSATILE PERFORMERS.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT—EVERY NIGHT.
Basket Trick. HARTZ'S Wondrous Head
Growth of Flowers. 56TH And other Miracles,
Every Night. Performance. Every Night.
LAST WEEK OF THE WONDROUS HEAD, as OTHER ATTRACTIONS are in preparation.
Pianist.........Mr. A. Sedgwick
Who will also perform on the English Concertina.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, N. Y.
"THE FROZEN DEEP," by Wilkie Collins, shortly to be produced at the Olympic Theatre, London; "THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN," by Watts Phillips, now being played with great success at the Princess' Theatre, London; "£100,000," by H. J. Byron, and "THE FAST FAMILY." Managers desirous of producing either of the above plays, from the correct London copies, can ascertain terms by applying to Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who has purchased the sole right for their production in the United States.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES Impotency, Dr. Kennedy's Invigorators will immediately cause a restoration of the animal functions. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

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George Neville, his rival.........J. Metkiff
Squire Peyton, an impoverished country gentleman, Mr. Humphrey Bland
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Father Francis, an old Priest of Hernshaw...Mr. Taylor
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Seats can be secured six days in advance.
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No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

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Admission.........50 cents
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Further particulars in future advertisements.

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All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

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Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

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Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Increased Bitterness Toward the Convicted Fenians—Important Railway Trial—Ministerial Arrangements—Newspapers Fined for Speaking Contemptuously of a Judge—Remonstrance Against Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 5, 1866.

The tone of the American journals with regard to the recent convictions has only served to increase the feeling of the people in this province against the Fenians, and make them more determined in favor of carrying the law into execution. Journals and speakers have condemned the Government and the Judge without stint; but in doing so they lose sight of the fact that the Judge is merely the instrument of the law, and had no alternative but to pronounce sentence of death after the prisoners had been found guilty. The law would have been a mere mockery if the Solicitor-General and the Judge had not performed their parts; it now remains with the Executive to say if the sentence shall be carried into effect. The Fenian prisoners have certainly nothing to complain of, unless it be the law under which they are tried. There can be no excuse either, if they did not know the law, for it is the same in all countries. Had those captured Fenians been residents of this province, taking part in an insurrection among the people, the case would have been different; but coming as they did from a foreign country to another country at peace with the one they hailed from, it must be apparent that they had no other object than that of hostility to a people with whom they had no difference one way or the other. To aim at England through Canada was the ostensible design of the invaders; but it should be borne in mind that Canada had nothing to do with the grievances of Ireland. Consequently, an attack upon their soil was not an invasion which the people of Canada had provoked by any act of their own. To descend upon the province, therefore, as the Fenians did in June last was a wanton and outrageous act, for which all concerned were responsible, and such as fell into the hands of the authorities became subject to the laws made for the special purpose of meeting such cases as the one in question. Of course opinions will differ upon the subject, and the Fenians in the United States can hardly be blamed for remonstrating against the punishment of their brethren. It was not expected, however, that the American Executive would interfere, a fact which has given rise to much angry comment. No fault is found with Mr. SEWARD for asking the authorities here to supply Consul THURSTON with copies of the proceedings at the trials; but it is thought he had gone too far in declaring offences of the Fenians "eminently political," for none in this country will admit of such a construction, which is regarded as wholly untair. Many bitter things are said since the promulgation of Mr. SEWARD'S instructions to Consul THURSTON, but they are merely the effervescence of the moment, caused by the unwelcome announcement that the American Government is inclined to interfere in behalf of the condemned Fenians. By some, Secretary SEWARD'S language is considered dictation, and the feeling of indignation along the frontier is far stronger than elsewhere. There seems to be a determination that all the prisoners who may be found guilty, shall undergo the extreme penalty. This is the almost universal expression, and particularly since it was known that the President of the United States favors the desire that the lives of LYNCH and MCMAHON should be spared. This feeling, it is true, is apparently momentary; still it has a strong hold upon the public mind, but it is not as the Fenian leaders allege, a blood-thirsty wish. It should not be forgotten that several brave young men in the bloom of manhood were killed at Ridgeway; and, as all of them resided in this city, the feeling against the prisoners may easily be imagined. The relatives call for vengeance upon those whom they designate the murderers of the gallant young men slain in that murderous engagement; but fortunately there has been no particular display of animosity; it simply amounted to a desire that justice should be done. Only one prisoner, Rev. D. F. LUMSDEN, an Episcopalian minister, has been tried since the conviction of LYNCH and MCMAHON. He was acquitted, for it was evident that he had no connection with the raid. His dissipation seems to have led him into trouble, for he was found in a state of intoxication, near Fort Erie. Mr. CAMERON made a splendid defence, and delivered one of the best speeches ever heard in a Canadian court. The remaining prisoners are not expected to be brought up until next week.

AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY TRIAL.

The first of the suits arising out of a railway accident at a crossing on the Great Western Railway, near Hamilton, in August last, came off on Saturday, and occupied the entire day. The accident occurred through the carelessness of the cabman who never saw the train until it was going to strike his cab. There were two men, a woman and a child inside, and one outside with the driver. The woman was instantly killed, and all the others more or less injured. The train was an excursion one and contained twenty-two cars. The objects of the plaintiff, Mr. HINCHLER, who sued for the loss of his wife and injury to his child, was to show that the train was running at too high a speed, and did not give the proper warning before reaching the crossing. The evidence was very conflicting; some swore positively that they never heard the train whistle, and others just as positively that they did. It was alleged that the engineman acknowledged his incompetency and blame for the accident, but this he denied in the witness-box. The cabman and person sitting with him testified that they never saw the train until the cab was struck; others swore to seeing the train coming and heard the whistle. The case was ably argued, but it was difficult to tell where the culpability lay. The jury, after a deliberation of three hours, found a verdict for the plaintiff, and damages of $220 for the child, and held at the same time the cabman was to blame for neglect.

THE MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

No regular Cabinet meeting has been held in Ottawa since the Hamilton meeting. The Attorney-General WEST, Provincial Secretary, and President of the Council, had a formal meeting, and left next day for Montreal, where a series of cabinet councils will be held to arrange matters prior to the departure of the delegates. The Governor-General has joined them there. It is said that matters of great importance had to be attended to, and no doubt among them will be the disposition of the Fenians. The Provincial Secretary and Solicitor-General East are expected to sail from Boston on Wednesday, but it is probable that all the delegates will leave together, with the exception of Mr. MCGEE. Report has it that Messrs. MCGEE and GALT go to England, the one on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Upper and the other the Protestants of Upper Canada. This, if true, will lead to grave difficulties, inasmuch as the Legislature decided against giving any special privileges to the Catholics of Upper Canada. The Protestants of Lower Canada asked to be protected against the Catholic majority; and the Catholics of Upper Canada demanded a like concession, but Parliament refused to listen to the latter, and the Lower Canada minority failed to secure what they demanded. The story now is, that Ministers have entered into an understanding, whereby these privileges will be secured; in fact, Mr. CARTER intimated as much at the dinner given to him in Montreal last week. Such an arrangement will utterly destroy the Confederation scheme, for the people of Upper Canada are determined to make no further concession to the Roman Catholics; they granted them separate schools, and as that was considered a finality, nothing more will be conceded. It was supposed that Mr. GALT simply went to England as a sort of honorary delegate, but it is feared that mischief may grow out of his mission. The delegates do not appear to be in the best of spirits; they have some misgivings, and expect to encounter a great deal of opposition in England. Of the success of the mission of the delegates there can be no two opinions, but that their work may be hard and difficult. It is considered ungracious on the part of the Government for Mr. LANGEVIN, the Solicitor-General East, to be a member of the delegation to England, on account of the course he took in the Lamirande case, particularly since the Colonial Minister has demanded the production of all the papers connected with the case. Many think he may, after all, be left behind. The only Ministers remaining in the country after the departure of the delegates, will be Messrs. CAMPBELL, FERGUSON, BLAIR, BELLEAU, CHAPAIS, and COCKBURN. The latter being the Law officer of the Crown left behind, will have the Fenian trials to look after. It has been rumored that Mr. GALT is trying to get back into the position of Finance Minister, but there is no apparent truth in the statement. The Confederation delegates are supposed to have obtained a *prestige* from the Montreal and Hamilton dinners; they will, at all events, strengthen their hands. Mr. MCDONALD expressed the hope that he would have the opportunity to tell Mr. HOWE to his face that he formerly favored Confederation; and Mr. MCDOUGALL said the Quebec resolutions were based upon Mr. HOWE'S views of a union of all the Provinces. Lord MONCK is to follow the delegates, and the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir JOHN MICHEL will be Administrator of the Government in his absence.

THE LAMIRANDE CASE.

Judge DRUMMOND has forced Mr. RAMSAY, advocate, and M. LUSIGNAU, editor of *Le Pays*, to apologize and pay a fine, the former $40 and the latter $8, for contemptuous remarks upon the trial of LAMIRANDE. Such a thing could not have been done with impunity in Upper Canada, but the Lower Province has its own laws, and Judge DRUMMOND did not care to be snubbed by the Press. He has made a very unpopular move this time, and may live to regret it. Fining for commenting upon a trial in a newspaper is, happily, a thing confined to Lower Canada; but Judge DRUMMOND, who has always boasted of his liberal opinions, should have been the last to try so dangerous an experiment.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST CONFEDERATION.

The Confederation delegates have not been permitted to depart without opposition to the scheme of union showing itself. The other day the Province was electrified with a remonstrance from twenty Lower Canadian members, in which they attempt to show the necessity for a year's delay, in order that the question may be laid before the people at the polls. This remonstrance will be of no avail, as it comes from a despised section of politicians, numbering not quite a third of the Lower Canadian members. The whole are known as the Reds, an ultra section of political persons who hold no views in common with the moderate men of the country, but are supposed to favor the establishment of Canada into an independent nation. The only English speaking members of the number are Messrs. HOLTON and HUNTINGTON. Both held office in the Government a few years ago, but they have been unable to secure the support of any Upper Canadians. The document is regarded with very little concern. It is respectful in its tone, but by no means an able State paper. The plea for delay is a mere subterfuge, for it is well known that the remonstrants are opposed to confederation in any and every shape. The document has excited very little comment, for the reason that the signers are looked upon as disappointed politicians. One of the signers, ERIC DORION, died very suddenly the other day. He was a very violent politician, and not long since started a French newspaper. He was known by the *soubriquet of L'enfant terrible*, on account of his small stature and the violence of his declamation. Mr. DORION was not a man of much ability. He represented Drummond and Arthabaska.

TERRITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Empire City to Idaho, Central, Golden and Denver Cities—Snowstorm in the Rocky Mountains—Virginia Canon—Russell Gulch—Quartz Mills at Black-Hawk—Junction Ranch—Guy's Hill—Clear Creek Canon—Entrance into Denver, &c., &c.

DENVER CITY, Colorado, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the morning of Sept. 19 we awakened at Empire City to find that we were in the midst of a Rocky Mountain snowstorm. The weather for several days previous had been delightful—even on the day before, during our visit to Berthoud Pass, not a cloud had bedimmed the sky until after sunset, when thin, hazy, foggy clouds began to settle below the mountain tops around us, all which, we were told, foreboded a storm. As our venerable driver had not succeeded in his attempt to impose his old mules upon our worthy host of the Empire House in exchange for a pair of horses, we were compelled to address ourselves to our return journey behind these much-abused animals, and he to resume his wallopings of the previous two days. The snow had not accumulated to any great extent upon the roads, but it was falling fast, and prudence enjoined us to be early on our way. Our hitherto guide and most intelligent and agreeable traveling companion, Mr. BROWN, remained at Empire, for the purpose, when the storm abated, of rejoining his surveying party in the neighborhood of Boulder Pass. Starting out at eight, we reached Idaho at ten in the morning, and stopped a few minutes to say a few parting words to our friends of the Beebee House. We then commenced the ascent of the Virginia Cañon, and the descent of Russell Gulch, a distance of seven miles to Central City, which we reached at twelve. I should not omit to mention that in driving from Idaho to Empire the previous morning we had met Messrs. GERRIN and FORD, artists from Chicago, who were engaged in taking some mountain views, and were on their return from the Peaks, where they had been spending the Summer months. At their invitation we promised to call at their camp as we returned, and look over their pictures, but the morning was so stormy, and their quarters looked so uninviting as we passed, that we contented ourselves with a passing salute and a promise to visit their studios in Chicago on some future occasion. The place where we met these gentlemen is but a few miles from the Chicago Lake, the scene of BIERSTADT'S great painting of the Storm in the Rocky Mountains.

The snow had fallen to a depth of six to eight inches on our arrival at Central City, and we were fully conscious of having lost, by reason of the thick falling snow, many fine views, as well as a passing inspection of some of the finest and most extensive quartz mining and crushing operations now being carried on in this part of the Territory, as we passed down Russell Gulch to Central City. The result, however, was unavoidable, and we were obliged to content ourselves with such information as our venerable driver, who was familiar with the country, and part owner of some of the mines around us, as well as of the outfit in which we were traveling, could give us.

Central City seems to be situated at the confluence of several gulches, which, united, form the north branch of Clear Creek, and the streets are made to follow the windings of the bed of the streams. The houses are generally built upon benches cut in the side hill for the different stories, with basements upon the streets, so that, in order to reach the cellar or back yard, you are frequently compelled, like the angels, to ascend upward one or two pair of stairs from the office or dining-room of your hotel. I mention this fact not so much from my own experience and observation, as from information derived from my esteemed friend and traveling companion, Mr. WILLIAMS, who spent at least a half hour in an investigation of the subject, immediately upon our arrival at the hotel. Central City boasts of several thousand inhabitants, or at least as many as Denver. We noticed several fine blocks of brick and granite buildings, two or three large banking houses. And also the "Big Barn," situated directly in the centre of the city, and which seems to be the generall corral for all the town and surrounding country.

After partaking of a very good dinner, and giving such attention to our surroundings as the gloomy state of the weather would permit, we held a consultation as to our future movements. It had been our intention, on leaving Denver, to spend the present afternoon and night here, which would give us an opportunity to examine many of the mines as well as quartz mills in the vicinity. Mr. CHAFFEE, Senator-elect from this forthcoming State, whom we had met in Denver, had also kindly promised to meet us here and show us about, but the violent storm had evidently prevented his coming. It had also been our desire and intention to spend the one or two following days in an examination of the Boulder Valley and Pass, under the guidance of Mr. RAWLINS, whose works are situated on the Boulder, and whom we had met in Denver, but he was nowhere to be found. The storm was still raging and the weather growing colder. Icicles a foot in length were hanging from the eaves of the houses. Our venerable driver and more venerable mules also became objects of our deepest solicitude—the driver claiming that the *outfit* was unfit to go further this stormy day, but if we would let him and the mules rest till to-morrow morning, he would then drive us to Denver (forty miles), or perish in the attempt.

We finally concluded that, as the main object of our journey had been accomplished, and as the state of the weather rendered a further examination of mountain passes and scenery exceedingly unpropitious at the present time, we would turn our faces toward Denve, with a view of reaching them on the following night. To insure this result it appeared important that we should accomplish a portion of the distance during the present afternoon. We, therefore, set out again in the storm at 4 P. M., with the intention as before, of reaching the Junction Ranch, nine miles distant, before nightfall. On our way down the valley of North Clear Creek, we passed through the town of Black Hawk, about two miles below Central City, where we stopped an hour to examine two of the largest quartz mills now in operation in this valley. One, the Black Hawk mill, which adheres to the old method of stamping and washing the ores from the quartz, and the other, the Lyons mills, in which the new process of decomposing the quartz and separating the ores by the action of heat, is being carried on.

This matter of separating the precious metal from the quartz is one of vast importance to the mining interests of Colorado, and he who shall succeed first in economically and successfully accomplishing the object will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of "all the world and the rest of mankind." The exact and proper process seems yet to be hidden in the womb of the future, and many an alchemist is now racking his brain and experimenting in his crucible over his midnight lamp, in the hope of first discovering this great secret in chemical science, which the Almighty has, for some great and wise purpose, thus far withheld from mankind.

Our journey up the long hill of four or five miles, between the valley of Clear Creek and Junction, was most tedious and uncomfortable. Like most other obstacles in this world, however, it was finally surmounted; and on descending one or two miles beyond the summit we found ourselves in front of a most excellent and hospitable ranche, kept by Mr. BOUTWELL, with a huge fire blazing from a large, old-fashioned fire-place, inviting us to comfort and repose.

A hearty supper, good night's rest, and early breakfast, enabled us on the following morning to resume our journey with every prospect of reaching Denver before night. The storm had passed over, and the weather was clear and cold—snow one foot deep, ice one inch thick, and the thermometer 16° above zero. Our venerable driver was also in high spirits at the prospect of a speedy termination of his arduous labors. He had frequently bemoaned his fate in having, at his age, and for the first time in his life, become reduced to the level of a common mule driver. The near sorrel mule, whose thick and unfeeling hide had, for three long days, been the recipient of unceasing wallopings from the drivers, almost worn out whip and nearly disabled arm, seemed to be inspired with the idea that he was approaching the end of his journey. His long ears, instead of flopping listlessly back upon his neck, suddenly assumed a rigid position a little forward of the perpendicular, and away he went over the almost trackless road, down hills, through caverns, gulches and gorges, at a rate which seemed to hazard the safety of our outfit, to say nothing of our own lives and limbs, till we reached the foot of Guy's Hill, which suddenly stretched its huge and uncouth sides directly athwart our path. The road up this formidable hill is located upon the zigzag principle—that is, it switches back and forth in the gorges, and along the rough mountain sides a distance of nearly two miles from the base to the summit. Fearful tales were told us for our edification by our driver of the many accidents and hair-breadth escapes which had occurred here; and we were impressed with the idea that so important a thoroughfare, and one over, which so large a traffic between Denver and the heart of the mining regions about Central City was necessarily carried on, should have been made to follow the equally direct and far more gentle and uniform grades of the Valley of Clear Creek. This will, as a matter of economy, if not necessity, be done sooner or later either by railroad or turnpike.

Having safely reached the high summit of Guy's Hill, our descent through Golden Gate to Golden City, a distance of sixteen miles from the junction, was speedy and uninterrupted.

Mr. WILLIAMS was desirous here, if time permitted, of making some further examination and notes of the coal and iron deposits; and also of the lower end of the Clear Creek Cañon. Halting, therefore, at 11 o'clock, at the Cheney House, we were speedily furnished with excellent saddle-horses, through the kindness of Messrs. LOVELAND and FISHER, the former of whom accompanied us some distance up the cañon, and also over a considerable extent of the outcroppings of iron-ore and coal, of which he is the principal owner. After which, and the partaking of a very good dinner, in company with the stage passengers from Denver to Central City, we resumed our journey to Denver.

The snow had nearly disappeared from the surface at the foot of the mountain ranges, and had left in its place a deep salvy mud, which rendered the roads heavy and tedious. The near sorrel mule had evidently lost much of the interest in our progress which he had so satisfactorily manifested in the earlier part of the day, and his ears (that unfailing indication of a mule's thoughts) were manifestly tending considerably backward of the perpendicular. Our venerable driver's right arm, however, had become well rested, and he was able by its constant use to reach Denver by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was, however, at this last stage in our eventful journey, and when near its termination, that Mr. WILLIAMS' commendable desire for further information came near being the innocent cause of a most serious calamity to our venerable driver and outfit. Mr. WILLIAMS had intimated that he would like to approach and enter the city by another road from that by which we had departed, so that he might obtain a different view of its present extent and future resources. This induced the driver to take a road which, unfortunately, led past his stable, on the way to the Planter's House, where we were to stop. On passing the stable the contest between the driver and mules was most spirited and exciting; business in town for the moment seemed to be suspended, and every one was anxiously awaiting the result of the driver's efforts to reach the hotel on the next block. It was in vain that I suggested that we had plenty of time to stop at the stable and exchange our outfit before proceeding to the hotel—the driver swore that he would drive the d—n mules to the hotel or hel., and he did not care much which. And he came near succeeding in both; for, on finally reaching the hotel, and just as our remarkable friend had taken the last article of baggage from the carriage, the pesky animals (if they may be dignified by that respectable name) started off suddenly on their own hook for a runaway. The driver was knocked down while closing the carriage door, but fortunately the wheels did not pass over him. And the outfit went sailing and crashing down the street, among the carriages, and herds of mules and cattle, toward the river. After recovering from a most improper but uncontrollable fit of laughter, occasioned by the sudden and very unexpected turn things had taken, I assisted our venerable friend to his feet. He was covered with mud, his countenance was pale with rage and fright, and his lips and clenched teeth muttered curses low but deep against the whole family of mules and their offspring, now, henceforth and forever. The mules and carriage, unimpaired, were soon brought back, however, by an intrepid horseman who had stopped them in their mad career, and the last I saw of our outfit it was going at double-quick toward the stable, the head of the driver surging above and below the top of the carriage as he administered to the refractory mules such merited punishment as his remaining strength enabled him to do.

Thus ended our trip to Berthoud Pass and the Snowy Range of the Rocky Mountains. S.

The Protestant Episcopal Evangelical Meetings—Meeting in the Church of the Ascension—The American Church Missionary Society.

The Protestant Episcopal Church Evangelical meetings for 1866 began yesterday forenoon in the room of the Clerical Association, No. 3 Bible House. Among those present were Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts; Right Rev. Bishop Lee, of Delaware; Right Rev. Bishop Vail, of Kansas; Rev. Drs. Martin, Cooper, P. Brooks, and Rev. Messrs. Kellogg, Watson, Miller, Parvin and Studdard, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Potter, (a nephew of the Bishop of the Diocese,) of Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Mortimer, of Kentucky; Rev. Dr. Sparrow, of Virginia; Rev. Mr. Grear, of West Virginia; Rev. Messrs. Clark, Gray and Smith, of New-Jersey; Rev. Mr. Duane and Rev. Mr. Porter, of Rhode Island; Rev. Mr. Hatton, of Missouri; Rev. Drs. Tyng, John Cotton, Smith and Dyer, and Mr. Tyng, Jr., of this City. Among the lay delegates present were JAY COOKE, Esq., the banker, and Judge CONYNGHAM, of Philadelphia.

Bishop EASTBURN presided, and the exercises throughout were very interesting.

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Church Missionary Society was held in the Church of the Ascension yesterday afternoon. JAY COOKE, Esq., presided, Rev. RICHARD B. DUANE being Secretary. Rev. E. ANTHON, Associate Corresponding Secretary, read the annual report, of which we give a brief abstract:

It opened by alluding to the great work of disseminating the Gospel, which the organization, through its agent, had accomplished since its formation, and the necessity of increasing the operations of the Society. The report then stated that the Society had employed 38 missionaries during the year. They were distributed as follows: Delaware, 2; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 9; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 2; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Nevada, 3; Ohio, 1; West Virginia, 2; Tennessee, 2, New-York, 1. Of these 12 were new appointments and 24 were recommissioned; 7 have resigned, leaving the present number 31. Four lay missionaries have also been employed in Iowa, under the supervision of the Bishop of that Diocese. The report next presented an interesting sketch of the origin of the Association seven years since, and its progress since that time, closing by an allusion to the "Ritualastic" movement.

The Committee feel that they should be wanting in fidelity did they not give utterance to their profound conviction as to the dangers which surround our Church, and imperil the cause of gospel truth. That errors of the most deadly character are prevalent and increasing must be apparent to all, and that unauthorized practices and ceremonies, intended to incorporate, embody and perpetuate these errors, are abounding more and more, is equally plain. Two rival schemes are in conflict—the one with its false teachings, its outward forms, and ritualistic display—the other holding fast to the Word of God, to the simplicity of the Gospel, to the great atoning sacrifice of Calvary, to justification by faith, which would build up the Church, which is founded upon the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ being the chief cornerstone.

The report closed by calling on all who hold and love the truth to forget minor differences, and come together to aid in disseminating the Gospel among the people on Evangelical grounds.

The report was adopted.

GEORGE T. MORGAN, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society, presented his report, from which it appeared that the receipts during the year, including a balance on hand of $6,411, amounted to $56,412 38, and the expenditures $54,227 62, leaving a balance of $2,184 76.

The report was adopted.

On a proposition to recommend the holding of weekly prayer meetings in the churches represented, an interesting discussion took place, all agreeing as to the wisdom of the proposition, some differing only as to the propriety of setting a time for those meetings. Right Rev. Bishops Eastburn, Lee, Payne and Williams, Rev. Drs. Tyng, Newton, Pratt and Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Jeremiah Taylor, Esq., and others took part in the discussion, and the proposition was ultimately adopted.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Seventh Anniversary of the American Church Missionary Society was held at the Church of the Ascension last evening. The services were opened by Right Rev. Bishop EASTBURN, of Massachusetts, who offered prayers. Rev. Dr. NEWTON, of Philadelphia, called upon Rev. E. ANTHON, Associate Corresponding Secretary, to read an abstract of the seventh annual report of the Society. This report is included in our account of the afternoon meeting.

Rev. L. S. KISING, late a missionary in Nevada, was introduced, and began his address by describing the scenery, in the midst of which arose Virginia City above the valley, an enthroned metropolis queen sitting near the stars, as it were, and beneath her imagined riches. He next described the gold-seeking employment of the people there, and how difficult to reach the hearts so thoroughly absorbed in the enterprise—the interest of gold. Five years ago that Society had dropped a seed of evangelical truth, not on a friendly soil, but truthful, nevertheless, as the Lord had adorned that region with flowers to adorn his crown. He would have the Society follow the example of the Central Pacific Railroad, on which a thousand picks dig the way, paying the expenses of the work as it passes forward. He urged upon the Society more comprehensive plans and more resolute means for their execution in the sending of the Gospel—evanglical truth throughout the West. The vast amount of gold, whether in dust or in bars, were but the memorials of broken Sabbaths, ruined immortal souls. He warned them to take up the spirit of the Divine Master and send out evangelical truth. He hoped that young men would rise up, and, catching the missionary spirit, drive for the West and pursue the great work of sowing the Gospel seed where it may grow to the salvation of immortal souls, and the promotion of God's glory. While the people of the Western Territory had no time to investigate the differences of denominational or theological principles, they were fastidious as to the qualities of the men sent. Men who go there must go in the generous spirit of Christ, and they will meet hearts who will receive them gladly. Romanism had preëmpted the Western country by its inviting plans and its perseverance in affecting the spirit of kindness, virtually without Christ, but working upon the senses of the people, and blunting the perceptions against the truth in its simplicity.

Rt. Rev. Bishop VAIL, of Kansas, next addressed the meeting. He said there were now organized in the Diocese of Kansas ten parishes, with seven clergymen receiving aid from that society, and three receiving no aid from any society. At Junction City is a church with two wardens, one of them a returned soldier, and a vestry of five returned soldiers—returned to promote the Gospel of Peace. One hundred thousand persons had gone into Kansas during the present year, and there was an immense field lying open for the application of the Church. Missionaries should be sent out there immediately. They needed to establish institutions as well as preach, in order to perpetuate and preserve the truth which they were promulgating. He wanted $20,000 from the Church to enable him to build a fine Female Seminary at Topeka. Romanism made its inroad by proselyting the hearts of the daughters in the families. He named several instances to illustrate what was going on, and to show the necessity of action—of sacrifice on the part of the Church. In Atchison and Leavenworth extensive efforts were in progress in the building of churches and houses for the Sisters of Mercy at tremendous cost, while they, the Protestants, were endeavoring to plant their little churches at small expense. The City of St. Louis alone was contributing $25,000 a year toward disseminating Romanism in that one State of Kansas.

Rev. Dr. WHARTON, from Brookline, Mass., next spoke. The ministrations of the Protestant Episcopal Church were much needed in New-England, and perhaps particularly in Massachusetts. The influence of New-England on the country, by reason of her intelligence, her mechanical progress, and her great wealth—her material prosperity. There was great danger of this material progress unspiritualizing man to himself and toward his God. He had great respect for the New-England manufacturers, but he must, in the light of the history of English society, fear the dangers which threatened New-England by the relations between the operatives and their employers. Materialism endangered the foundations of simple truth, and the tendencies in this direction in New-England were very strong, so much so as to incite Christian people's fears. He regarded the Protestant Episcopal Church as the most suitable to meet the exigencies of the case.

Rev. Dr. TYNG was then called upon, and proposed to occupy their time by urging upon the congregation the vast importance of the principles on which they had chosen to stand as upon a rock. They were there as an Evangelical party. They were necessarily so, and they could not help it. The Holy Spirit working upon the hearts of the people of God made them a party. Jesus Christ in his whole life was the founder of a party. He saw it acknowledged in the report, and he wished he could get the young men to understand that it was a party—a party for the purpose of disseminating Evangelical truth. They were that party. Everybody was wrong who had not learned to be humble and true at the Savior's feet. Everybody was wrong who had not found out his need of salvation through the blood of Jesus. And in this there could be, must be, no compromise. It was no small question that they teach the power of the Holy Ghost to perform the work of regeneration. He did not regard it a small matter to have the Episcopal Church regarded as the only medium of salvation. It was not a small question whether of the 30,000,000 of people in America only the 200,000 Episcopalians were elected to salvation. They had separated and built up that Society for the purpose of repudiating the errors of Rome, which were being offered in softer terms so as to avoid offence and to make the error the more attractive. He almost stood alone now in the agitation of this subject, but he charged the young men to stand unchanged, united and fixed. There were but two parties, the children of the devil and the children of God—those who love error and serve the evil one, and those who love the truth and seek to make it known. He then referred to the exclusive and serpent-like ideas which the errorists had promulgated, and said that in yielding for peace sake they had yielded much of their Savior's honor. He urged union and no compromise, and despised as they had been in the past—conquered as they had been before, steadfastness would enable them to triumph in the glory of Christ's kingdom. When he stood before the Great Judge he might chide him on account of his too much earnestness or quickness; he would never chide him for not loving the truth and loving to make it known, to the end that salvation might be the heritage of lost souls longing for redemption by the blood of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the great living Head of the Church.

Bishop EASTBURN pronounced the benediction, and the exercises were at an end.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

Meetings to-day will be held as follows:

10½ o'clock A. M.—Meeting for prayer in the Church of the Ascension.

12 o'clock M.—Business meeting of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, in the Church of the Ascension.

7½ o'clock P. M.—Anniversary exercises of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, in the Church of the Ascension.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A sweepstakes trot between four horses, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for $400, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday. The match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, between HIRAM WOODRUFF'S ch. m. *Ella Sherwood*, to wagon, and JOHN CROOK'S g. g. *Bull Run*, in harness, announced for same day, did not take place, *Ella Sherwood* paying forfeit. For the sweepstakes trot, the entries were JOHN LOVETT'S s. m. *Jessie*; R. ANDERSON'S s. m. *Marcelline*; owners br. g., and R. OGLE'S b. m. The day was remarkably fine for the season, and the track in capital going order, but the attendance was very limited, being confined to the regular patrons of trotting. In the pools, before the horses commenced scoring, Dr. OGLE'S mare was the favorite, selling for $10; *Jessie* and *Marcelline*, $5 each, and the br. g., $3.

JAKE SUMMERINDYKE drove *Marcelline* in the three first heats, and then resigned the reins to the veteran JAMES MCMANN, whose fine steady driving enabled her to win the race.

FIRST HEAT.—*Jessie* went off with the lead from the score, with *Marcelline* second and OGLE third, and in this order they kept throughout, *Jessie* winning easily by three lengths in 2:56¼.

SECOND HEAT.—In the pools *Jessie* sold for $15; *Marceline*, $8; *Ogle*, $7; and the gr. h. $1. *Jessie* went off with the lead with *Marcelline* two lengths behind, and they went in this position to the three-quarter pole, where the favorite left her feet, and *Marcelline* passing her, was never again headed, and won the heat by four lengths in 2:50¼.

THIRD HEAT.—A good start, *Jessie* quickly going ahead of the others, and opening a wide gap, was never approached, and won by four lengths in 2:53¼. *Marcelline*, who broke repeatedly in the heat, was beaten by OGLE for second place.

FOURTH HEAT.—Twenty-five to ten offered on *Jessie*, who led to the quarter-pole, but was passed on the backstretch by *Marcelline*, and was a length behind at the half-mile pole. A beautiful struggle up the homestretch was maintained between *Jessie* and *Marcelline*, the former having the best of it until within a few yards of the stand, where the favorite broke up and *Marcelline*, admirably handled by MCMANN, beat her across the score by a short neck only in 2:52¼.

FIFTH HEAT.—The betting was still six to four on *Jessie*, who kept in front all the way round until half way up the homestretch, with OGLE second, and MCMANN in a good place, waiting patiently behind them. At the distance MCMANN passed OGLE and joining issues with the favorite carried her to a bad break, and won the heat and race by a length in 2:54¼, to the great delight of her backers.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Nov. 7.—Match $2,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness:

R. Anderson named s. m. Marcelline	2	1	3	1	1
J. Lovett named b. m. Jessie	1	2	1	2	2
R. Ogle name b. m.	3	3	2	3	3
Owner named br. g.	4	4	4	4	4

Time—2:56¼, 2:50¼, 2:53¼, 2:52¼, 2:54¼.

Racing at Jerome Park, Fordham.

A capital day's racing, under the auspices of the American Jockey Club, will this day be afforded on the magnificent new race-course at Jerome Park, near Fordham. The races will all be ridden by gentlemen riders, except in the match between *Trovatore* and *Her Ladyship*, where professionals will be in the saddle. The first race is a handicap hurdle race, for which *Zigzag*, weighted at 180 pounds; *Yellow Hammer*, 150 pounds; *Roscoe*, 140 pounds; *Surprise*, 150 pounds, and *Glencoe*, 155 pounds, are entered. *Zigzag*, with the steadying weight of 180 pounds, is a certain non-starter, as he is at present in Canada; and of the others, we cannot, in ignorance of the riders, form any estimate of the probable winner. The second event is a dash of a mile and a quarter, for which the entries and weights are R. OGLE'S *Richmond*, 170 pounds; L. W. JEROME'S *Trovatore*, 160 pounds; H. RUSSELL'S *Her Ladyship*, 150 pounds; FORBES & JEROME'S *Silkstone*, 140 pounds, and R. B. FORBES, Jr., *Climax*, 165 pounds. *Richmond's* chance is extinguished by the heavy impost put upon him, and his owner will not start him; *Climax* will, therefore, probably carry off the race. The third event is a race for gentlemen's hacks, dash of three-quarters of a mile, for which nine horses are entered. The fourth race is a match between Mr. JEROME'S b. h. *Trovatore*, carrying 109 pounds, and Mr. BELMONT'S ch. m. *Her Ladyship*, 5 years, 97 pounds, dash of three-quarters of a mile. The match for $2,000, $500 forfeit, dash of two miles, between Mr. JEROME'S ch. h. *Fleetwing* and Mr. J. S. WATSON'S ch. g. *Aldebaran*, each carrying 180 pounds, is off, the former having lamed himself, and Mr. WATSON, in the true spirit of a sportsman and a gentleman, declining to receive the forfeit, on the ground that the match was made to promote the interests of racing, and not for pecuniary motives, and he would not therefore take advantage of the accident which had placed Mr. JEROME *hors de combat*.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE.—An unknown man, apparently a German, was found on Saturday morning by some boys on the road leading from the Centreville Race-course to Newton, and near the Williamsburgh Turnpike, dead, from a pistol-shot wound in the head near the left eye. There is no doubt that the act was committed by himself, as the pistol was found in his left hand discharged. The deceased was about 50 years of age, and apparently a laboring man or mechanic. He had on when found two shirts (woolen,) short dark sack coat, dark vest, mixed pantaloons and coarse boots. A black felt hat was found on the ground near him. In his pockets were found a knife, comb and pocket-book, and about 25 cents, likewise some powder and shot. Nothing was found on the body whereby he could be identified. An inquest was held on the body, and Coroner CURTIS took charge of the same.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE LEE-AVENUE CHURCH.—A course of seven lectures and musical entertainments commenced at the Lee-Avenue R. D. Church last evening. The attendance was large. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., read his lecture on "Columbus," and was warmly applauded throughout its delivery. Prof. HOFNER presided at the organ very acceptably, and the vocal music by Miss RICE, Miss BRONSON and Miss ROGERS created quite an enthusiasm among the audience.

ARREST OF A SHOP-LIFTER.—About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a young man named JAMES MURPHY entered the dry goods store No. 348 Grand-street, E. D., and "lifted" a piece of calico valued at $15, with which he attempted to escape, but was observed by a boy in the store, who followed him into the street and handed him over to an officer of the Forty-sixth Precinct.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—A horse and wagon left standing in Marshall-street, E. D., yesterday afternoon by a Queens County farmer, was taken possession of by a thief, who made his escape with it.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. RYE steady. OATS—Sales 60,000 bushels, at 70c. for No. 2 Chicago and 72c. for State. CORN active; 80,000 bushels sold at $1 26@$1 30 in store, and $1 26@$1 28 afloat. BARLEY—Sales 20,000 bushels, at $1 10 for No. 2 some State, and $1 20 for Canada West via Buffalo. PASSED BUFFALO—20 loads Wheat, 7 loads Oats, 6 loads Barley, 6 loads Corn, 2 loads Flour, 1 load rye. SHIPPED BY TOWS—46,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Barley, 500 bushels Malt.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR quiet; No. 1 Spring, $12 50; Amber Winter, $13 50@$14; White Winter, $14 50@$15 50. WHEAT—Sales 12,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $2 35, closing inactive with more sellers than buyers. CORN—Sales 90,000 bushels at $1 19@$1 20, chiefly at outside price, closing very quiet with more sellers than buyers. OATS—Chicago closed at 62c.@63c. BARLEY—Sales 5,200 bushels Canada at $1 12. RYE and PEAS quiet. PORK, $32@$32 50 at retail. LARD, 15½c.@$16c. WHISKY, $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS—To New-York: Wheat 18c., Corn 15c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,616 bbls.; Wheat, 242,965 bushels; Corn, 109,777 bushels; Oats, 76,681 bushels; Barley, 4,500 bushels; Rye, 39,150 bushels; Peas, 176 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 518 bbls.; Wheat, 58,040 bushels; Corn, 50,720 bushels; Oats, 27,240 bushels; Rye, 31,410 bushels.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR dull and declined 15c.@25c. WHEAT dull at $2 20@$2 22 for No. 1, and $1 96@$2 09 for No. 2. CORN dull and declined 4c @5c., closing at 98½c. for No. 1, and 95c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at a decline of 1c.; sales at 48c. for No. 1, and 46c.@46½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork $1@$1 50 lower; New $25. Hogs dull and declined 25c.@40c.: sales at $7@$8 for common to good. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 116,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. PROVISIONS nominal and unsettled; New Mess Pork $27, Old $31 50. LARD quiet at 13½c. WHISKY unchanged. Gold 46¾.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c. WHEAT declined 4c.; sales at $2 16 for No. 1. OATS firm at 47c. CORN declined 3c.; sales at $1. RECEIPTS to-day 3,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 13,000 bbls. at $12 56 for No. 1 Spring; $14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 75@$16 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; no sales. CORN held at $1 25 for Western Yellow. BARLEY without material change, but dull, sales 5,500 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 18. RYE quiet: sales 2,000 bushels Canada on private terms. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—To New-York: Flour, 60c.; Wheat, 14c.; Corn and Barley, 12c.; Rye, 11c. To Albany: Wheat, 12c.; Corn and barley, 10c.; Rye, 11c. LAKE IMPORTS—75,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn; 187 bushels Barley; 14,000 bushels Rye; 15,000 bushels Oats; 11,000 bushels peas. CANAL EXPORTS—3,675 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; 90,000 bushels Barley; 72 bushels peas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

COTTON quiet at 34c. FLOUR lower; $9 50@$10 50 for Fall Superfine; $10 50@$11 50 for Fall Extra; $12 13 for Double Extra; $13 25@$16 for Choice to Fancy; Spring Extra ranges at $10@$11 75, holding off prime. WHEAT—Fall, $2 50@$2 60; Choice $2 75@$2 87½; Fancy, $2 95; Spring ranges at $2 10@$2 30. CORN lower—95c.@$1. OATS easier at 47c.@50c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY better at $2 32@2 33.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—White Winter 1c. better; Amber, 1c. lower; Spring, 2c. lower; White Michigan, $2 98; Amber, $2 86; No. 1 Spring, $2 39. CORN dull, and 2c.@3c. lower; $1 03@$1 06 for No. 1 mixed. OATS 2c. lower, at 52c. LAKE FREIGHTS 8c. on Corn to Buffalo.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at unchanged rates. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 75c. RESIN unchanged. TAR $2 55. COTTON 36c.@37c., Middling.

[Advertisement.]

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana—Miss A. Morales, Mrs. L. H. Hamison, Mrs. C. Boliocker and two children, J. M. Delgado, wife, child, and servant, Miss E. A. Rice, Eusebio Frio, Emilio Brush, C. H. Morell, wife, nurse, governess and 5 children, Juan de Cardinas, L. A. Berry, Miss M. F. Gibbons, Miss Ellie Gibbons, H. S. Gallup, G. W. Armstrong, J. Newberger, Henry Randall, Dr. George Bissell, William C. Wilcox, A. G. Dalcon, wife, 3 children and servant, J. B. Knowles, E. Morrill, H. R. Bishop, Santiago Buannasara, wife and servant, Jose Castiliano de la Calle, J. Fritze, Jose Ruiz de Leon, A. D. Gordon, Antonio J. Bramosia and secretary, John McDermott, A. Hernandez, J. Morales, John J. Gibbons, A. Moraves, wife and two servants, M. Arozanna, wife, three children and servant, Miss Janet Babcock, Capetaue V. Quesada, J. Sanderson, Miss Amanda Pierce, Miss C. Wilson and child, James Pedusen, Antonio Escalara. Total, 70.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 7—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg*—C. A. Callisen, wife and 2 children, F. Settemeier, J. Hemies, Wm. Sturke, C. L. Ebeling, Sigismund Jacobsen, P. C. Larsen, Mrs. Goldschmidt, Marie Trefz, J. von Hirseh. Hugo Sennecke, d. Witte, J. Groenwaldt, Carl Brummer, A. Heile, Julius Schwartz, wife and children, Agathe Weestock and children, Amalie and Max Weisstock, Jette Senftenberger, Louise Sauer, Emma Spier, Heinrich Lewin, Julius Traudt and wife, Carl Bartels, Rosalie Erlanger, C. Fach, Leysel and Emma Chain, Otto Krab, L. Hirsch, Maria Langhanki and children, Carl Puls and wife, Alex. Munchweiler, Sophie and Bertha Beer, Carl Meyer, Emil Riemann, Jacob Fruchtenicht, Marie Listen and 8 children, Leo Konig, Isidor Sebrecht, Lazarus Blum, Amalie Rimpier, Heinrich Schierenberg, Leopold Henschel, wife and child, Moritz Jacobsohn, wife and 2 children, Cathaaine Buchly, H. Reichenbach, Carl Hellermann, H. Heidelbach, Emil Kuhn, Fedor Freund, Lowe Backsen, Ludwig Schmidt, August Soening, J. J. Kuhn, wife and 3 children, Caroline Haerry and child, J. Vetterle, Waldemar Bang and wife, Axel Glad, F. Gerstenberg, Bertha Rosengarten, Franz Waniel, Jacob Tuch and wife, Sophie Benzing and 4 children, A. Wenzel, August Meyer, F. Reibert, John Schweidler, F. Zoekler, John Greenwood, F. Zercher, A. Schlegel.

NOV. 7—*In steamship Fulton, from Havre*—Capt. Wm. J. A. Wotton, Capt. Wyman, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, J. Randall, A. B. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Dr. and Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Mann, Mr Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Maynard, W. C. Burnes, Mrs. Burnes, W. H. Burnes, Mr. Enzion, H. Beadel, T. F. Andrews, Miss E. H. Andrews, G. Fleusot, T. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Todd and two Misses Todd, Gabriel Ravel, V. A. Sarlon, Mrs. James Kidd, Wm. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Mattison, Miss E. Mattison, F. T. P. Sands, Leu Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Dickey, Mrs. Fanny Day, W. R. Hondelette, W. Blackwell, Miss Blackwell, C. Johnson, H. B. Didier, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Kinney, Miss E. Kinney, Aug. Peren, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsbury, Miss Edith Goldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Richards, Miss Mary Richards, N. G. Richards, W. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. de Lianza, Mr. and Mrs. Devens, Mrs. K. Tochudy, Mrs. and Miss Jones, two Misses Scott, Mrs. Tremblett, Mrs. J. C. Ayres, J. Terrain, Mr. and Mrs. Loenthal, T. W. Heslopp, B. Tousset, F. Saradet, J. Saux, Mr. and Mrs. Hockschnider, R. Bell, W. Leyrande, Mr. Luter, Mr. and Miss Luter, Mr. Lutz, Geo. Suby, J. Braun, H. Schreumer, O. Lafarge, E. Soulier and family, Louis Joseph Virginie Soulier, Marie Soulier, Gabriel Soulier, Amelia Soulier, Angele Soulier, A. Loge, Sophie Loge, Anchea Loge, J. Baltzer, Rosalie Thomas, B. Auerbacher, T. Hauffman, Mrs. Carroll and child, G. L. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Bort, Mr. and Mrs. Wettstein and two servants, Rudolph Wettstein, and 210 second class.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 4 49 | Moon sets.... 6 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 13 | Gov. Island. 9 02 | Hell Gate...10 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Galena, Denton, Hamburg, W. & A. Nelson; Gettysburgh, Edge, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Freedom, Bradbury, London, T. Dunham.

Barks Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Adrianna Agragos, (Ital.,) Jovane, Cette, A. P. Agresta; Zulma, (Br.,) Hewitt, Barbados, Jones & Lough; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Susan, (Br.,) Crow, St. Croix, via Brandywine, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; John Northup, (Br.,) Sanford, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ella, (Br.,) Pool, Rio Grande de Sul, Oelrichs & Co.; Chieftain, (Br.,) Conrad, Halifax, N. S., D. Starr & Son.

Schooners Vicksburgh, McCormick, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; C. W. Bentley, Howes, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Oct. 22, Southampton 25th, at noon, with mdse. and 624 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Oct. 26, at 10 A. M., lat. 49 26, lon. 70 28, passed steamship Teutonia, bound E. Nov. 5, 10 A. M., lat. 41 44, lon. 62 28, passed steamship Allemania, bound E.

Steamship Marmion, Hazard, New-Orleans Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden. From Carrysfort to Capes of Virginia experienced strong N. E. gales. Nov. 2, lat. 27 48, lon. 79 38, passed steamship Virginia, bound to New-York. The next day passed the lowermast of a large vessel, with yard attached, a quantity of wreck.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. 4th inst., 30 miles S. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed schr. D. Brittain, bound N.; also steamships Herman Livingston and Savannah, bound S.

Steamship Fulton, Samuels, Havre Oct. 24, and Falmouth 25th, with mdse and passengers.

Steamship Nightingale, Breaker, Boston, with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlin, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Bedell.

Ship Yorktown, Driver, London and Isle of Wight Oct. 6, with mdse. and 114 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Oct. 15, lat. 47 27, lon. 28 31, fell in with Prus. brig Hansa, Peterson, from St. Domingo for Liverpool, who reported having encountered a hurricane on Sept. 21, in which stove bulwarks and water-casks, and caused the vessel to leak badly. Her crew being very much exhausted by pumping, &c., wished to be taken off, which we did, and put the mate and 3 men on board to try and get her into port, she having 2 feet of water in the hold at the time. Nov. 1, lat. 43 03, lon. 59 45, passed a wreck, waterlogged and abandoned, supposed to be a fore and aft schooner. 4th, lat. 40 42, lon. 64 05, saw schr. E. M. Dyer, waterlogged and abandoned; apparently had been in collision.

Ship James L. Bogart, (Br.,) Duckitt, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to James H. Talcott.

Ship Asia, (Brem.,) Winderpost, Bremen 32 ds., with mdse. and 411 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Hoeffner, Hamburg 35 ds., with mdse. and 458 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 33 deaths on the passage.

Bark Fannie, (of Searsport, Me.,) Carver, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Had heavy easterly gales the entire passage.

Bark Wild Horse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Farr, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Portia, (of Scarboro,) Jameson, Cardiff 44 ds., with coal to W. F. Tufts & Co.

Bark John G. Paint, Embrie, Sidney, N. S., 8 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Eurus, Ackley, Robinstown, Me., 4 ds., with spars, &c., to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig John B. Campbell, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Anderson, Labrador, via Halifax 18 ds., with to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Goodwin, Coffin, Millbridge, Me., 3 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Ocean Wave, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Adams, St. Andrew's, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mathew Vassar, Chrystie, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Angler, Bessey, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Mary, ——, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Damon, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. G. H. Strout, Ford, Georgetown.

Schr. Pearl, Brewn, Boston.

Schr. Senator, Faulkner, Boston.

Schr. Gypsey, Briggs, Fall River.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Portland.

Schr. A. F. Ames, Ames, Bangor, with lumber.

Below.

Ship Arkwright, from Liverpool.

Ship Casilda, from Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 7—Arr. steamers George Appold, Baltimore; Salvor, New-York.

Below—Bark Western Sea, from Malaga.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 7—Sld. steamers Empire and Prometheus, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—The steamers Gen. Sherman, from New-York for Mobile, having experienced heavy weather, put in here to repair machinery.

Spoken, &c.

By pilot-boat G. H. Blunt No. 11—Nov. 6, off Nantucket, brig Isabel, of New-London, with 600 bbls. oil and 10,000 lbs. bone.

THE

GALAXY;

OUR ONLY FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE,

FOR NOVEMBER 15.

The number for Nov. 15 contains chapters 29, 30 and 31 of the "CLAVERINGS," by Anthony Trollope, with two illustrations; "Why we have no Saturday Reviews," a well-considered article, by Richard Grant White; "Eugene Fromentin," by Eugene Benson, introducing a French painter and writer of rare genius; "Fringed Gentians," a poem, by Dr. T. W. Parsons; "An Article of Female Dress," (with an illustration by Mullen,) by Julius Wilcox, a young writer of great promise; "Il Editorio," a burlesque opera, by Chas. H. Doe, of the Boston Press; "D'Outre Mort," a powerful story, by Harriett E. Prescott; "Novelist's Poetry," an essay, by the author of "Emily Chester;" three additional chapters of Mrs. Edwards' "Archie Lovell;" and the Editorial "Nebulæ," containing spirited articles on "Gen. Banks and Personalities in Politics," "Stories of Miss Braddon and of Mr. Cooper," "Who Wrote Shakspur!" "Entangling Foreign Alliances."

The price of THE GALAXY is $5 a year, and as it is published twice as often as the monthlies, it is therefore the Cheapest Magazine in the country.

The subscriber commencing with the number for Nov. 1 *will receive gratis a volume of 165 pages containing the back chapters of* "THE CLAVERINGS," *by* ANTHONY TROLLOPE—which is appearing serially in THE GALAXY—and will thus be enabled to read the story from its beginning to its conclusion.

The price of single copies is 30 cents.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAPITAL PRIZE,
30,000 DOLLARS!!

KELLEY'S GRAND
NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT
Will positively take place at the
Wabash-av. Rink, Chicago, Ill.,
Nov. 17, 1866,
ON WHICH OCCASION HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES, INCLUDING
$100,000
IN GREENBACKS,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS.

A CARD.—We announced that the NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT would be given on the 28th of September, but the time set we found to be too short to complete a work of such gigantic magnitude, and we were compelled, in justice to ticket-holders, to extend the time to Nov. 17, at which time it will positively take place. For fifteen years we have been engaged in the gift business, and we point with pride and to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of Chicago will bear us out in the statement that we never have made any promises to the public which we have not sacredly fulfilled. In spite of all opposition, WE STILL LIVE, and shall prove to the public that the NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT will be given at the time advertised, and all the prizes advertised will be distributed fairly, impartially, and without reserve.

Arrangements for the drawing are completed. The checks, 550,000 in number, are ready.

The plan of drawing adopted is the following: Duplicate numbers from 1 to 500,000 are placed in a wheel; the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so on until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once. All orders for tickets up to Saturday, Nov. 17, will be promptly filled.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000. PRICE $1 EACH.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

1 Gift in Greenbacks	$30,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	10,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	5,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	4,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	3,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	2,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $1,000 each	20,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, 500 each	10,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, 100 each	2,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, 50 each	1,000
180 Gifts in Greenbacks, 10 each	8,000
1000 Gifts in Greenbacks, 5 each	5,000
1 Gift Residence in Chicago	6,000
10 Gift Lots in Chicago, $600 each	5,000
40 Gifts in Pianos, $500 each	20,000
20 Gifts in Melodeons, $150 each	3,000
100 Gifts in Family Bibles, $20 each	2,000
200 Gifts in Gold Watches, $150 each	30,000
200 Gifts in Ladies' Gold Watches, $100 each	20,000
200 Gifts in Silver Watches, $65 each	13,000
300 Gifts in Silver Watches, $40 each	12,000

247,043 OTHER GIFTS WORTH $290,100!!

The Distribution will take place after the Concert, where 20,000 persons can witness it. A Committee will be appointed by Ticket-holders to take charge of the same. All Agents and purchasers will be supplied with a correct list of the awards as soon as published.

Price of Tickets, One Dollar each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and three-cent stamp for return postage.

Agents are requested to make returns for all tickets sold, and return all tickets unsold on the 17th inst. All tickets not paid for by the evening of the 17th will be canceled.

All orders for tickets up to the evening of the 17th inst. will be filled.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send

5 tickets to one address for.....$4 50
10 tickets to one address for.....9 00
20 tickets to one address for.....17 50

Send the name of each subscriber and their Post-office address, with Town, County and State in full. Money by draft, Post-office order, express or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

READ WHAT THE CHICAGO PRESS SAYS.

From Chicago Times.

NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.—Among the first Gift enterprises ever commenced in Chicago was that of Messrs. A. A. Kelley & Co., which has been perpetual for more than three years past, and has given the most perfect satisfaction, if we are to judge by the extensive patronage accorded it. They are the proprietors of the "North American Prize Concert," now so extensively advertised in this and other papers, and indorsed by some of the best business firms in this country. From what we know of Mr. Kelley, we are positive that he will, "in the future as in the past," deal fairly and honorably with all who take stock in his enterprise.

From the Chicago Journal.

KELLEY & CO.'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.—The first to embark in the Gift Enterprise business in Chicago was the firm of A. A. Kelley & Co., located at No. 105 Randolph-st. Who does not remember their store, which opened two or three years ago, where many purchased books and other articles, and was so lucky as to find with their purchases tickets which entitled them to valuable gifts of jewelry or other prizes? Thousands of our citizens were thus fortunate, and these have the best evidences that Messrs. Kelley & Co. always perform all they promise; that they are honorable men and do business on the square.

The citizens of Chicago who know A. A. Kelley & Co., have confidence in their honor and integrity, and are largely investing in their Enterprise.

These are some of the reasons why we feel safe in commending Kelley & Co.'s Gift Concert to the public.

REFERENCES—Tappan, McKellop & Co., commercial agency, Chicago; Lot L. C. Whitford, wholesale paper dealer, Chicago; S. B. Cobb, Esq., Chicago; Louis Sansbach & Schwarcz, importers, Philadelphia; Samuel D. Buriock, publisher, Philadelphia; Crosby & Ainsworth, publishers, Boston; James L. Harlem, importer, New-York; Sheldon & Co., publishers, New-York; John E. Potter & Co., publishers, Philadelphia.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 629, Nov. 7, 1866.
37, 22, 31, 45, 58, 17, 63, 42, 35, 60, 43, 6, 1.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 630, Nov. 7, 1866.
34, 39, 4, 53, 54, 9, 64, 43, 22, 41, 63, 62, 19, 35.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 529, Nov. 7, 1866.
72, 32, 8, 33, 9, 16, 51, 36, 10, 74, 6, 41, 21.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 530, Nov. 7, 1866.
45, 78, 17, 20, 66, 44, 64, 74, 57, 3, 33, 1, 39, 29.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

STEINWAY HALL.

LAST CONCERT BUT ONE
OF THE BATEMAN TROUPE.

PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

MADAME PAREPA will sing Hullah's descriptive song, "The Storm," Arditi's valse, "Il Bacio," and V. Gabriel's new song, "By and bye."

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI will sing the Romanza, "Alice," and Mr. J. L. Hatton's popular ballad, "Good-by Sweetheart."

SIGNOR FERRANTI will sing Rossini's "Don Magnifico," and with Signor Fortuna the duo "D'un bel uso" (Turco in Italia.)

SIGNOR FORTUNA will sing the romanza "Dio del or," and the duo with Signor Ferranti.

MR. S. B. MILLS will perform Liszt's Fantasia "L'Africaine," and his own "Murmuring Fountain."

MR. CARL ROSA will play Alard's "Valse de Concert," Schumann's "Evening Song" and "Caprice Fantastique."

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will perform Rossini's Overture, "William Tell" and a Grand March.

Mr. J. L. HATTON.....at the Piano
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.....Conductor

THE LAST EVENING CONCERT
will be given TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING.

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